ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,160—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 1894.
					5 P.M.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
†	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
					SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
†	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	28th "
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.
†	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th "
†	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.I.	CALEDONIA	7269	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
†	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
†	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
†	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I.	GANGES	4295	800	G. W. Atkinson	16th "
†	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

SIAM, 6th September, | CATHAY, 18th October,
ROSETTA, 20th September. | ROHILLA, 1st November.
SURAT, 4th October,

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Mission House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 1st 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

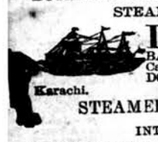


MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

STEAMER TO KARACHI.



DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,200 tons, 3,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.
SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 8th Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA 1,694 tons, on the 4th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 6th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,958 tons, on the 6th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

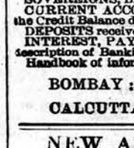
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st September, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.
Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued or the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Appointed by Government.

W. C. SMITH,

M. I. Painters London and S. Australia.

CONTRACTOR to the Byculla Club; Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

PAINTER and HOUSE DECORATOR.
OIL COLOR and VARNISH MERCHANT.
READY MIXED PAINTS made to any shade.

BLUNDELL'S PETRIFYING LIQUIDS for Damp Walls and other Special Purposes
RED, WHITE and TRANSPARENT.

Imported Direct to
W. C. SMITH,
47, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET
GOLF
POLO
TENNIS
FOOTBALL
FENCING
FISHING TACKLE.
RACQUETS
FIVES
DUMB BELLS.
ARMS and AMMUNITION.

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

WE have just Unpacked a most Extensive Selection of Toys :—

DOLLS.
BOXES—BRICKS.
DRAWING SLATES.
BOXES—SOLDIERS.
ROCKING HORSES.
WOODEN HORSES.
MECHANICAL TOYS.
TEA SETS.
TOY FURNITURE.
DINNER SETS.
INDIA RUBBER TOYS.
TRICYCLE HORSES.
CARTS.
TOPS.
CRICKET SETS.
NOAH'S ARKS.
FISH PONDS.
PICTURE BOOKS.
TRICYCLES.
DOLL HOUSES.
HARMONIUMS.

BOLTON & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF TOYS,
BOMBAY.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!

WM. MCEWAN'S
RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN INDIA.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c.

Apply for PRICES to the SOLE AGENTS :—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 15-8.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout.
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel. Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

NEW MACHINERY having been Erected, we are now Bottling our Waters at the high pressure of 150 lb. to the square inch, which is 30 lbs. higher than the pressure usually used.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

DIAMONDS.
RUBIES. PEARLS.
EMERALDS. CAT'S EYES.
SAPPHIRES. TURQUOISES.
&c., &c. &c., &c.

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

Any of the above Gems may be selected on the Premises and mounted artistically in Rings, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, or any other Design at the shortest possible notice, at the Lowest charge commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

Designs and Estimates furnished for any Description of Jewellery, no matter how intricate or elaborate.

Missing Stones replaced in Ornaments, and all Kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All Gems set on the Premises under the Strictest European Supervision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHOLERA.

No one need fear this fell disease if they have at hand

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,
WHICH IS A SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY.
Per Bottle, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,

of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25 with silver foil.	Rs.	8	0	per box
Primo de Rever	" 25 "		6	8	"
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50 with ring		11	12	"
Non Plus Ultra	" 50 "		9	8	"
Exquisitos	" 50 "		7	8	"
Princess as (small size)	" 50 "		5	8	"
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100 "		6	8	"
Do. do. No. 1	" 100 "		5	8	"
Do. do. No. 2	" 100 "		5	0	"
Do. do. No. 3	" 100 "		4	8	"

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-12.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN EVENING CONCERT

Will be held in the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, In Aid of its FUNDS,

On TUESDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, AT 9 P.M.

The undermentioned Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to take part:—

Mrs. CANDY.

Mrs. MACBETH. Colonel MARTIN.
Mrs. COLLIE. Mr. REID.
Mrs. STANLEY-SMITH. Professor MULLER.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.).

IN consequence of the "GANESH CHATURTHI" (Hindu) Holiday, the Bombay and Karachi Depots of this Society will be closed on MONDAY, the 3rd September.

For the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited,

LATHAM & Co., Managing Agents.

Bombay, 1st September, 1894.

RE THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT BY CAPITALISTS.

TENDERS are hereby Invited for the PURCHASE of the MILLS of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,(now in Voluntary Liquidation), together with the Immoveable Property at Dadur, Bombay, belonging to the Company, and the Company's Goodwill, Name, Machinery, Plant, Implements, Materials, Furniture and other effects, and the Stores and Stock-in-trade for the time being lying at the Mill premises.

The Liquidators will also consider any proposal for a Loan at Interest on the mortgage of the Company's property and effects above specified,or any scheme for raising and securing the repayment of a Loan by the issue of debentures.

For further particulars, terms and conditions, plans and specifications, apply to the Liquidators, at their Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY, Managing Liquidator.

Bombay, 29th August, 1894.

NOTICE.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) CITY WATER WORKS.

WITH reference to the Notice issued by this Office on the 8th instant, it is hereby notified that the Date on which Tenders will be received by the Chief Engineer, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., for items 5 and 6 in the previous Advertisement, has been altered to Noon on September 29th, 1894, and the Date on which Tenders will be received for items 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9 and 10 has been altered to Noon on October 31st, 1894 Tenders for item No. 4 will not be required.

The sums quoted against the items in the previous Advertisement are to be considered as only Approximate.

SYED ALI BILGRAMI, Secretary to Government, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D.

Hyderabad, 30th August, 1894.

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1895.

AN EXHIBITION of the INDUSTRIAL FINE ARTS and MANUFACTURES of INDIA will be OPENED in MAY, 1895, in the Extensive Exhibition Buildings, now in course of preparation, which will Replace the present Exhibition at Earl's Court and cover a site of more than 22 Acres.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES

Will be represented by an Indian Street and Bazaar, in which the various Trades will be practised by Indian Artisans.

INDIAN ART MANUFACTURES.

A large Palace and Hall in Iron and Glass, covering an immense area, will be erected in conjunction with Loggias and Terraces, Lakes, Fountains, &c. These Buildings will be Exclusively Reserved for the display, exhibition and sale of Indian Products and Art Manufactures.

A GRAND INDIAN SPECTACLE,

In which over Two Thousand Performers will take part, will be produced under the direction of MR. IMRE KIRALFY (the Author of "Venice," in London, "Nero" and "America") in a Magnificent Building, which is being erected for the purpose, and which will have a seating capacity for many thousands.

AN INDIAN FINE ART SECTION AND LOAN COLLECTION OF PICTURES AND WORKS OF ART

Is being organised.

VALUABLE MONEY PRIZES

Will be awarded for the best examples of Art workmanship, which will be selected by an Honorary Committee.

Further particulars will be shortly announced, and Plans of the Commercial Section will be forwarded to Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, the Shipping and Forwarding Agents for India.

THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, Limited.

IMRE KIRALFY, Managing Director, J. ELLIS, Secretary

38, New Bridge St., London, E. C.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHANKER PANDURANG PANDIT, late of Bombay, Hindu, Deceased.

SITARAM NARAYAN PANDIT, GHANASHAM NARAYAN PANDIT, PARASHRAM VITHAL PANDIT and RAMCHANDRA GANESH NAIK, four of the Executors named in the Will..........Petitioners

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 30th Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,

The 30th Day of August, 1894.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI, Petitioners' Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT, SPLENDID CONDITION, PUREST TOBACCO.

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

	Per 100 Rs. a.
No. 1	4 0
„ 2	3 12
Torpedo Specials No. 1	3 4 per 50

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, AND "BAHADUR TORPEDOS," the very Latest Brand out.

MALTA CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS," "ZENOBIAS," AND "SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS. By Direct Importation.

CIGAR CONDITIONERS and Drying Medium FOR THE MONSOON!

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and Consignees of Cargo per Italian steamer MANILLA, Captain G. PARODI, are informed of her Arrival from Genoa on the 2nd inst., and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short-delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 2nd September, 1894.

TO OLD BLACKHEATHENS.

AN URGENT APPEAL is made for Subscriptions to a MEMORIAL of Mr. OSIANDER, who died in August of last year. Subscriptions may be sent to

D. E. McCRACKEN, Thuggee and Dacoity Department, Simla.

COTTON TWEEDS.

FOR Summer Suits nothing is neater or more suitable than the Superior Cotton Tweeds sold by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Price as. 8 Per Yard.

Free Samples on Application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GALLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mandvi Bunder, in the Godowns of Lalloobhoy Moolchand, by order of Mr. Jacob Manasseh, and on account and risk of Lalljee Sorjee—

26 bags galls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises, by order of Bai Ayshabai, widow of Ebrahim Haji Jackaria, and guardian of the property of her minor sons, Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hoosan Ebrahim, the undermentioned property. The said Ayshabai has obtained the sanction of the High Court of Bombay for the sale of the said property.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing there on, situate at the first Chinch Bunder Road, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. ——street No. 183, 190, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the property of the late Ebrahim Haji Jackaria on the north by a passage, and on the south by the said first Chinch Bunder Road.

LOT NO. II.—On SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at first Chinch Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 4198, and street Nos. 181, 186, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the late Ebrahim Hajee Jackaria, on or towards the west and north by a passage, and on or towards south by the said Chinch Bunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 3, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET,

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

13 cases each 1 dozen quarts champagne.

4 cases each 2 dozen pints champagne, a very dry wine with good bouquet and flavour.

11 cases each 1 dozen quarts port wine, rich, fruity, full-bodied; excellent for invalids.

24 cases each 1 dozen quarts claret.

40 cases each 5 dozen tins corn flour as used by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba—

5 drums about 6 cwt each best caustic soda.

10 casks each 5 cwt net best washing Soda.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.

1 light strong-built victoria.

1 second-hand office-shigram.

1 dog-cart.

2 safety bicycles, one pneumatic and the other cushion-tyred.

1 solid-tyred safety bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Castle Park, behind the Town Hall, Fort, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned upright pianoforte, windproof lamps, photographic camera, &c., the property of J. H. WILBOND, Esq., Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Thacker and Co., where the kit has been removed for sale, the valuable and substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design. Also bentwood furniture, windproof lamp, fancy table ornaments, pictures, &c, the property of A. DIXON, Esq., and others.

The property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, also blackwood carved and English-made furniture, drawing-room suite, lined velvet, chandelier and argand lamps, cut glass candillabras Dresden figures under glass domes, white and gold dinner service, large Brussels carpet with border 30 by 25ft., pictures, American fire and burgler proof iron safe on stand, Hink's lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of a Parsee Gentleman.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Grant's Building, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Rose and Co., table ornaments, wind proof lamps, carpets, etc., the property of T. WALMSLEY, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF 2 CASES SWISS EMBROIDERED NET.

On MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerrned and on account and at the risk of Makhanlal Bajranglal.—

Z A / M B / R M } 242-43 2 cases 200 pieces Swiss embroidered net 51-52 inches 10 yards.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 3, 1894.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recognising the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices, Albert Buildings Esplanade, Fort.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE........ Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th August, 1894.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 7th September, 1894, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,

C. BOILEAU, Secretary.

THE INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD OF NATAL.

CONVEYANCE OF INDIANS TO AND FROM NATAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to the 20TH OCTOBER next, for the TRANSPORT of INDIAN IMMIGRANTS to and from NATAL by SAILING VESSELS or STEAMERS.

Tenders to be separate for either 2, 3 or 4 years from 19th March, 1895, the period of the Contract to be at the option of the Board.

In case the Board should decide to accept the Tender of any Shipowner not at present resident or duly represented in Natal then it will be necessary for such Shipowner to Appoint a duly accredited Agent in Natal with sufficient authority to bind the Shipowner and to sign the Contract to be entered into.

The terms of Contract and Charter Party may be had on application.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

A. C. STEWART, Officiating Emigration Agent for Natal, Calcutta.

21, Garden Reach, Calcutta, 31st July, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 341 OF 1890.

DATUBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Cutch Mandvi, carrying on Business in Bombay in Khoja Mohola,outside the Fort, by means of his Moonim, Ebrahim Rajan..........Plaintiff.

VERSUS

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay..........Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1892, the following immoveable Properties will be SOLD, on the Premises, by Public Auction, in Two Lots, by Messrs. BENNETT and Company, under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1894.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following Properties, namely:—

LOT NO. 1.—AT 3 P.M.

All that piece of land, with the messuage or dwelling-house thereon, situate in Camatipura, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing 2,371 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of the Municipality under No. 94, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 165, and bounded on the East by the property of Jairazbhoy Pirbhoy, on the West and North by vacant Municipal land, and on the South partly by the Government tank, and partly by the property belonging to the East India Flour Mill.

LOT NO. 2.—AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece of partly Government and partly Fazendary land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house situate in and fronting on the West side of Butcher Street, now called Nagdevi Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing 294 square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 32, and bounded on the East by the Nagdevi Street, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the South by the Sweeper's passage, and on the North by the property of Tajoo Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Plaintiff's Attorneys, at Hummum Street, Sirdar's Building, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th Day of July, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN, Commissioner.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all, including Government Servants. WOMEN are eligible as Subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co., SECRETARIES, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash, Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

HARRISON & CO., 29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE EARL OF ELGIN.

CUMBERLAND HAMS, Real Wiltshire (Harris Crown Brand) Bacon, Gruyere, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of Every description Fresh by every Through Mail Steamer from London.

N.B.—On account of the further heavy FALL in EXCHANGE, we are compelled to announce an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. on Advertised Prices for all Imported Goods.—23rd May, 1894.

W. B. GREEN & CO., CATERERS & PURVEYORS, APOLLO BUNDER.

PILSENER BEER. KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA, GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID.......... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES: At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..........$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:— LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

58, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent.p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months.......... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India..........Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } „ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } „ ⅛th „

R. KENNEDY, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£275,000.

HEAD OFFICE: HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security. FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

LEATHER MACHINES Unequalled for Superiority, Strength and Durability. SEWS from FINEST to ¾ inch-thick LEATHER.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THIS FIRM are the LARGEST SHIPPERS of BRANDY in the World, with the exception of Messrs. HENNESSY, as will be seen by the returns for the past Five Years as extracted from the *Wine Trade Review* of February 15th, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893:—

	Gallons.
JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.

D. P. BATHA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club.
Parsee Gymkhana vs. Ralli Brothers.
R. I. M. vs. Military Medical.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Sabarmati, Ponani, and Safari left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imperator left the dock on Saturday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per steamer Siam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Friday, the 7th proximo.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Head Branch. statement for August, 1894: Daily average attendance, 300; admission, 2,765; prevailing diseases, fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

BHULESHWAR MARKET.—The Bhuleshwar Market has been temporarily removed to Pinjrapole Lane, since Saturday, as the work of enlarging the premises of the Bhuleshwar Market has been commenced.

NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—A special general meeting of the members of the library will be held, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Saturday next, to appoint a new trustee in place of Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel, deceased.

A LAD ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Tookaram Peera, residing at Thakordwar Road, has reported to the police that his son, aged seven years, was enticed away on Thursday, and robbed of his ornaments, of the value of Rs. 18.

MELLIN'S FOOD.—The Mellin's Food Company for India is supplying its customers with a remarkably neat and useful little atlas of the world. It is pocket-size, and the maps, besides being accurate, are exceedingly distinctly printed.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT TO AN OLD WOMAN.—Amabai, a Hindu woman, aged seventy years, was, on Friday, accidentally knocked down, on Charni Road, by a carriage belonging to Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao, and was slightly injured. The woman is now being treated at the J. J. Hospital.

GORED BY A COW.—Narayen Luximon, aged twenty-seven years, was, on Friday, leading his cow along the Haines Road, when it became restive and gored Narayen in his left groin, inflicting a wound, which necessitated his going to the J. J. Hospital.

INJURED BY A FALL.—Isri Sheadeen, aged forty years, having his shop at Clare Road, was, on Friday, removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from an injury to his right knee, caused by having accidentally fallen down on the road, about fifteen days ago, while chasing a lad, who had thrown a stone into his shop.

THEFT OF SOLDIERS' BLANKETS.—On Saturday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court Peerajee, Hirajee was brought up at the instance of Constable Wilkins and charged with theft of two blankets, belonging to a private in the Lancashire Regiment at Colaba. The accused having pleaded guilty, the magistrate convicted and fined him Rs. 20.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A football match was played on the Cooperage ground, on Saturday afternoon, between the Royal Artillery and the Government Telegraph teams. A very large number of spectators were present, and a most interesting game was witnessed. The Telegraph had to play one man short, a second-half being unable to turn up. After an hour's well-fought match the Artillery were able to secure three goals to nil of the Telegraph.

A VERY COSTLY SHOPPING.—Ebrahim Bhailalji, a commission agent, residing at Jail Road, went to a shop at Null Bazaar, on Thursday, to make some purchases. While he was settling the price of the articles, someone took his purse, which he had placed on the ledge of the shop, and which contained a diamond ring, one plain gold ring, three currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 301. The theft was reported to the police, and on the following day, on a certain information received, a Hindu woman, named Heera, aged forty-five years, was arrested. The police recovered from her the whole of the property except the three currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 25, and Re. 1 in cash.

A STEAMSHIP DAMAGED IN THE SUEZ CANAL.—The steamer Loch Tay, 3,416 tons, Captain Stewart R. Lee, came in harbour, on the 31st ultimo, from Cardiff, with a cargo of 6,277 tons of coal. While in the Suez Canal, the Loch Tay lost four blades of her propeller, on account of which she was detained at Suez for ten days for two of the blades to be repaired. The voyage was resumed on the 17th August, and Bombay was reached on Friday evening. The two other blades will be repaired here. During the voyage the vessel experienced strong s.-w. monsoon off Socotra. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOOTBALL IN POONA.—Our correspondent writes:—The Bombay Rovers played an Association game against the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, on the latter's ground, on Saturday evening last. The game was a warmly contested one throughout, and the Yorkshires won by one goal, the Rovers having failed to score. Mr. Deas played very well for the Yorkshires, and Mr. Ellis's play for the Rovers was also very good. The hard nature of the ground was somewhat against the Rovers, and possibly accounted for several miscalculations in their play. The Rovers narrowly missed scoring on several occasions but, although this was the case, the game was marked by good play throughout.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Saturday evening, Succaram Sonoo, a Hindu shoemaker, residing at Marine Lines 1st Street, proceeded to the well, on the Esplanade, in front of the Elphinstone High School, to bathe. On arriving at the well, Succaram observed a body floating on the surface of the water, and immediately communicated the circumstance to a policeman doing duty on the Esplanade. The body was at once brought out of the well, and on examination it was found to be much decomposed, and appeared to be that of a middle-aged Mahratta of the labouring class. A buttakee was beaten throughout the town, and many persons saw the body, but no one could identify it. At an inquest held yesterday, the jury returned an open verdict.

A FOUNDLING.—At 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, one Purbhoo Bhaga, a Municipal halalcore, residing at Islampoora, noticed a female child, tied up in a piece of white cloth in a gully, between two houses, at Churney Wady, Dhobee Talao. The halalcore informed a policeman who immediately went to the spot, and on removal of the cloth from the body, discovered that the child's mouth had been gagged. The sepoy took charge of the body, and had it removed to the coroner's surgeon, who, after examining it, said that an inquest should be held on it. The body was then removed to the morgue, where Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, and after recording the evidence of the halalcore, adjourned the proceedings to the 8th instant.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hack charged Ghulam Husen and another Mahomedan with theft in respect of two cases, containing fifty-five dozens of wine-glasses, each valued at Rs. 130. Salle Mahomed Cassim, a glassware merchant, at Essaji Street, missed the two cases in question from his shop a few days ago, and immediately informed the police of the fact. Inspector Hack after instituting an enquiry succeeded in arresting the accused men at Null Bazaar, where they were placing the stolen cases into a labour-cart, and preparing to clear away with the same. Evidence having been recorded, the second accused said that he wished to call a witness on his behalf. The case was accordingly adjourned to enable him to produce evidence.

DISTURBANCE IN A BILLIARD-ROOM.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Sanderson charged three Pathans, named Emetoola, Savelgool Bicharam, and Garibshah Hajishah, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being members of an unlawful assembly, with the common object of committing mischief and criminal trespass in a billiard-room, belonging to one Cassum Haji Moosa, at Grant Road. It appears that on the night of Thursday, the 23rd ultimo, accused Nos. 1 and 3 went into complainant's billiard-room and demanded money from him. Upon his refusing to comply they created a row, and threatened to strike complainant. The police were sent for and, on arrival, arrested accused, and bailed them out to appear before the magistrate on Saturday, the 25th ultimo. On the night of the 24th ultimo, at about 10 o'clock, a gang of nine Pathans, headed by the third accused, Garibshah, who was smarting under the defeat of the previous night, entered the billiard-room, and after having assaulted four persons therein, broke three billiard lamps, tore off the table-cloth, and, having damaged property to the extent of Rs. 100, absconded. A report was made to the police and the first two accused were arrested on the same night. The third accused responded to bail on the following day, and was arrested in court. The magistrate convicted all the men on a charge of causing hurt, and sentenced No. 1 to three months', No. 2 to one month's, and No. 3 the ringleader to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of August ending 1894, the number of new admissions of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,828, the number of new admission being 734, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1 Bhattias	51	17	22	90
2 Vanias	109	21	27	157
3 Brahmins.........	86	8	13	107
4 Lohanas	17	4	4	25
5 Other castes	216	42	97	355
Total ...	479	92	163	734

The average daily attendance was 91. The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sum received in aid of the fund of this dispensary: Previously acknowledged, Rs. 8,753; Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Rs. 100;—total, Rs. 8,853.

A CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at the Sonapur burning-ground, regarding the death of a female child, named Yamoona, aged one year and six months, the daughter of one Bapoo Bhogaji, a mill-hand, residing at Forjet Street. At 6 a.m., about a fortnight ago, the mother was engaged in cooking, and the deceased was asleep on the floor, near a burning lamp, which was hanging from a nail in the wall, about a foot above the floor. A few minutes afterwards the mother went out to fetch water from a stand-pipe, and while she was filling the pot with water, heard the child screaming. She at once ran into the room, and saw the deceased standing with her clothes on fire. The mother, with the assistance of a neighbour, immediately put out the flames, but not before the whole of the child's right side was extensively burnt. Some household remedies were applied to the burns, which subsequently healed a little, but the child grew weaker, and died on Friday. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

CHARGE OF CAUSING HURT.—Salia Haria was brought up on remand by Inspector Sloane and charged before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, with voluntarily causing hurt to Morarji Mulji by means of a stick. Mr. Manorahan Luximonji appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. B. Kapadia defended. The accused found complainant in his room with his wife and daughter. He suspected something wrong, and though complainant told him that he was invited by the wife and daughter that evening to read a letter, accused did not believe the statement, and struck him with a stick lying in a corner of the room. He beat complainant until he was out of breath, and he was removed to the hospital. In disposing of the case his Worship remarked that from the evidence it could not be ascertained how and by whom the quarrel was commenced. Accused had no right to hit complainant in the way he had done, the latter having received very serious injury on the head. Accused was, therefore, fined Rs. 30, and failing payment was sent to jail for a fortnight.

CURIOUS WAY OF CURING A DISEASE.—At the instance of Inspector Holdway, Rama Sakaram, a mill-hand, residing at Coorla, was, on Saturday, charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with theft in respect of a gold finger ring, valued at Rs. 14, belonging to Ramchander Hariba, a compositor, residing at Coombharwada. Complainant had for some time past been suffering from an abscess on the chest, and had been under the treatment of the accused, who used to visit him occasionally at his house. On the forenoon of the 27th ultimo, accused went to complainant's house, and after examining him told him that he (accused) must perform the *pooja* ceremony to cure the disease. Complainant gave him a handkerchief, a lemon, and some leaves for the performance of that ceremony, but accused said that a piece of gold must also be given him. Complainant immediately took off his finger ring and gave it to accused, who left the room, stating that he would soon return, but he never did so, and disappeared. Complainant made a report to the police and accused was arrested at Coorla, on Friday, and brought to Bombay. The ring was recovered from a marwaree, with whom it was pledged by the accused. He was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Hormusji Pallonji Engineer, a Parsee, residing in the Fort, was charged, at the instance of Khan Bahadur Maneckshah Dhunjishah, superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession nineteen tickets, belonging to that Company, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the accused. On the arrival of the up-mail train at the Grant Road Station, on Friday morning, a travelling railway peon, named Harilal, informed Anandrao, a railway police havildar, that accused had been travelling in a second-class carriage with a return-half ticket of that class, and that on keeping a close watch on his movements throughout the journey, his suspicions respecting him were almost confirmed. The havildar ordered accused to be brought out of the train, and after the passengers had left the station, searched his person, and found nineteen tickets concealed in his boots. Hormusjee was then arrested and placed before the superintendent, who sent for Mr. De Sa, the traffic inspector, and Mr. Fakeerji, the acting deputy station-master. Both of these gentlemen, on their arrival, examined the tickets, and found that some of them were return-halves of second-class tickets, while others were whole third class tickets, for distances varying from Colaba to Surat. A list was prepared, and Mr. Fakeerji initialled each of these tickets. By order of the superintendent accused's house was searched, but no more tickets were found. The magistrate examined the ticket and found that some of them were as old as of 1891. Mr. De Sa, in the course of his cross-examination by Mr. Velinker, stated that on an average about a hundred tickets are undelivered by the passengers at the Grant Road Station every month. He further stated that he had no means of ascertaining how the accused could have come by these tickets. After recording the evidence of the acting deputy station-master and the police havildar, the magistrate said that it must be proved, under Section 35 of the Police Act, that the tickets in question were either stolen or fraudulently obtained by the accused. Khan Bahadur Maneckshah, the superintendent, who conducted the case, said that the possession of so many tickets, carefully concealed, was in itself a proof of fraudulent intent. His Worship remarked that it was possible that the intention of accused might be to cheat the railway company, but that was not enough to convict him in the absence of proper evidence. The superintendent, thereupon, asked the magistrate to postpone the case, in order to enable him to consult the Company's solicitors. The case was then adjourned to Tuesday, the 11th instant, and the accused was liberated on bail in a sum of Rs. 50.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

During interruption of Corean lines telegrams for Seoul, Chemulpo, and Genzan can be forwarded by post from Fusan. See Rule 123, Section 3, Telegraph Guide.

Moulmein route to Siam Right.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

With effect from Saturday, the 1st September, and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be decreased to rupees three and annas nine via Suez and Teheran, five annas less via Turkey, two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom no change. Complete revised tariff to all other places will shortly be issued and to be acted on from date of receipt. Rates decreased by one anna to Siam and Cochin China via Moulmein, Penang via Madras, Bushire via Karachi. Rates decreased by two annas to Russia (Europe) by all routes, except Russia including Caucasus via Suez, Turkey (Europe) via Fao, Teheran, Batoum, or Teheran, Roumania, Annam, and Singapore, via Moulmein, or Madras, Cochin, China via Madras, Siam via Madras, Aden via Bombay, Persia (except Gulf) via Bushire, Turkey (Asia) all places via Fao or Teheran, Batoum, Egypt all places via Turkey El Arich or Suez. Rates decreased by three annas Russia including Caucasus via Suez, Turkey (Europe) via Suez, or Teheran, Odessa, Hongkong via Madras or Moulmein, Penang via Moulmein, Russia (Asia) via Teheran, North America. All places (except Bahama Island and Bermuda) via Turkey, Teheran or Suez and N. A. Cables New South Wales, South and West Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand. All via Madras. Rates decreased by four annas Shanghai via Madras or Moulmein, Zanzibar via Bombay, Aden, New South Wales, South and West Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Moulmein. Rates decreased by five annas Japan via Madras, Mauritius and Durban via Bombay, Aden, Queensland via Madras or Moulmein. Rates decreased by six annas Fusan and New Caledonia via Moulmein or Madras, Japan via Moulmein.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE following letter has been addressed by Mr Byramji Dadabhai Banaji to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Legislative Department, Simla:—

Bombay, 30th August, 1894.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter, dated the 31st May, 1894, I have the honour to address to you a further communication on the subject of accounts and auditing of accounts of public bodies, and to express my thanks to his Excellency the Viceroy-in-Council for the attention paid by the Supreme Government to the suggestions made by me. The subject has been warmly taken up by the public press, both English and Vernacular, which have generally approved the principles involved in my suggestions. The whole public of India seem to take an interest in the matter as evidenced by the criticisms in the newspapers.

2nd.—When articles and memoranda of Associations are framed by promoters of joint stock companies, the same should be submitted for the opinion of the Advocate-General with the view of eliminating from them such objectionable clauses as affect detrimentally the shareholders, who as a general rule are ignorant and innocent of law. In the mofussil, where such companies are organized, the opinion of the Advocate-General is more imperatively necessary than in the presidency towns.

3rd.—When a joint stock company is established, the whole of the capital should be subscribed and called up. Unless this is done, it should not be permitted to be started, for in almost all companies, such as the cotton mills in Bombay, there is a borrowed capital to help them to go on with their business. *This is to be greatly deplored*, for the company will never get out of its debt as long as it exists. And to work with money borrowed from outside leads certainly to losses and ultimate ruin of the shareholders. Therefore, if it were made incumbent by the legislature on the promoters to set aside at least one-eighth of the paid-up capital for its working expenses, the concern would proceed smoothly and prove in the end beneficial to the shareholders.

4th.—When a joint stock company is organized, the directorate should be composed of the Agents, and the rest of the members should be elected by the shareholders. In no case should the Agents be members of the Direction except only one of such Agents, his nearest relatives, nor his hangers-on. The Board should be so constituted as to make it an independent body, so that the work of the concern may be carried on honestly and with a view for the benefit of the shareholders. At present in a few local spinning and weaving companies in Bombay the Board of directors consists of an Agent, his sons, his son-in-law, and other near relatives and dependents. In such cases the directors look to their own interest to the entire neglect of the shareholders. I beg to suggest that some restriction be placed upon such a constitution of the Board.

5th.—In illustration of what I have said above I beg to cite the following example of the Victoria Mill, whose balance-sheet for 1893 was published on 4th April, 1894. The Board of Directors consists of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., chairman; Messrs. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit (the chairman's son); Dady Nusserwanji Dady (his son-in-law); Edulji Nusserwanji Sethna, the secretary; Mr. Merwanji Sorabji Jamsetji (Sir Dinshaw's son-in-law), and the mill manager is the son of one of the directors. This is all a family arrangement. The capital of the mill is Rs. 6,00,000; its debt is Rs. 7,12,419; the loss to the company for the year 1893 is Rs. 98,781; the loss in the purchase of cotton is Rs. 23,904; interest on loans, Rs. 25,948. The agents, Sir Dinshaw's sons, gave up their commission, Rs. 32,383, thus reducing the loss to Rs. 64,726. The paid-up capital is Rs. 1,000 a share; present value, Rs. 110; discount is 89 per cent.

6th.—I shall quote another example—that of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. The balance-sheet for 1893 was published on 2nd July, 1894. Its capital is Rs. 15,00,000; its debts, Rs. 12,04,338; interest paid, Rs. 70,044;—total loss, Rs. 81,841; while the agents, Messrs. Vanmalidas Jagjivan Shamji and Company, have pocketed, in the shape of their commission, Rs. 47,406. The object of increasing the capital debt is to increase the production so as to earn a larger commission on the outturn, which is at the rate of three pies per lb. of yarn spun, which is the root of all evil befalling the mills in Bombay. This evil the shareholders are incapacitated from remedying by the Articles of Association to which they have affixed their seal and signature. The only remedy that I could suggest is to wind up all such concerns whose losses amount to more than fifty per cent. The paid-up capital of the company is Rs. 1,000 a share; present value, Rs. 400; discount is 60 per cent.

7th.—If Government were to call for a copy of all the balance-sheets which are filed in the office of the Registrar-General in Bombay, they will throw abundant light on the working of Public Associations, and will go far to support my several statements.

8th.—Moreover, if an independent Commission were nominated, the evidence of suffering shareholders and others interested in cotton and other public industries will be most valuable to your Excellency's Council.

9th.—Further, the post of secretary to a mill, its manager, its muccadum, accountant, cotton selector and purchaser should never be given to any near relative of the agents; for, in the event of any of these incumbents committing any irregularity, the directors constituted, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, would be loth to make an independent inquiry into the conduct of the defaulter, and the interest of the mill would naturally suffer.

10th.—At present the common practice is to appoint a muccadum on condition of his subscribing a certain number of shares, and so is the case of cotton brokers, the building contractors, the suppliers of machinery, &c. In all such cases these several officers undertake to do their work by taking up a number of shares, but which, after the business is started, lose their value by more than fifty per cent., and within a year or two they are reduced by three-fourths in their market value, as the Council must have noticed by the *list appended to my last letter*.

11th.—In illustration of the above statement I quote a paragraph from the last printed report of the Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, dated 17th October, 1893:—"Your directors take this opportunity to mention that the company's muccadums, Messrs. Tulsidas Ladha & Co., failed on the 31st December, 1892, in their own business as cotton merchants, and as they ceased to perform their duty to the company, Messrs. Sethna Dady Captain & Co. were appointed to succeed them on their taking up twenty unallotted shares at par value. Hence the increase of the captial of the company to that extent." Drectors.—ShamRao Vithal, J. F. Fernandez, Eknath R. Khote, and the Honorable Chimanlal H. Setalad. Agents.—Khote & Co."

12th.—This report was published on 17th October, 1893, on which date the value of the Lord Reay Mill shares was Rs. 435, as will be seen by a reference to the share lists of the 30th October, 13th and 20th November, 1893, *Bombay Gazette*, *Times of India*, *Bombay Samachar*; November 1st, 2nd, 3rd, *Times of India*, and other papers. Now it is evident that the newly-appointed muccadums paid Rs. 565 more per each share on 20 shares, thus sacrificing Rs. 11,300, which they expected to recoup themselves from their earnings as muccadums. From their published report it appears further that their paid-up capital is only Rs. 4,65,000, whereas their borrowed capital is Rs, 3,70,000 on the mortgage of the mills, and other loans, Rs. 71,767; the interest on all which is Rs. 41,708, and the commission of the Agents amounts to Rs. 23,734, thus leaving only Rs. 6,835 as the profit of the company, which sum they have carried to the depreciation account.

13th.—In the event of any company wishing to increase its capital, it should be left to a majority of the shareholders to adopt such resolution without, as is the case in the existing law, in the first instance winding it up and then reconstructing it by an order of the Court. The present procedure involves a large amount of expenditure, time and trouble, whereas otherwise it would save all such cost, time and trouble.

14th.—In the case of such articles as are largely consumed, such as coals, stores, oils, &c., public tenders should be invited, and orders given to those whose offers are reasonable, so as to save a lot of money in prices, brokerage, commission, &c., which would go towards increasing the profit of the company.

15th.—If any company's shares go down fifty per cent., the directors ought to call a special general meeting of the shareholders, and the opinion of three-fourths of them should be taken as to the propriety or otherwise of continuing the concern, and, if practicble, to buy off the shares of the remaining one-fourth of the shareholders. If not, it behoves the directors to ask the shareholders to wind up the concern, either voluntarily or by order of the Court.

16th.—If such stringent rules as above suggested were adopted and legalized by their adoption in the body of the Indian Companies Act, the directors would be more careful in conducting the business of a mill or any joint stock company than they are at present. The half-yearly accounts of the Bank of Bombay recently issued were signed only by the Manager and the Auditors whereas the directors' names were put on the top of the accounts, thus shaking all responsibility off their shoulders, making the secretary and auditors alone answerable for the correctness of the accounts. This, I think, is not quite business-like, for the directors must be held responsible for all that passes in the Bank. Every act of the Manager should be carefully watched and scrutinized by the directors at their periodical meetings.

17.—Frequently it so happens that the agents and directors of a mill at a general meeting secure before-hand votes of their friends and relations by transferring a number of shares on their names shortly before such meeting takes place. It should be made illegal in such cases that those whose shares do not appear to have been registered at least six months prior to the date of the meeting are disqualified to vote.

18th.—I merely throw out these suggestions for the consideration of the honourable members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor-General with the view that some of my propositions may have a legal binding on the promoters, agents and directors of Joint Stock Companies,—I have, &c.,

BYRAMJI DADABHAI BANAJI.

THE LATE PROFESSOR JOHN DOBIE, B. D.

NEWS has come to hand by this week's Mail of the sad and untimely death, at the early age of 35, of the Reverend Professor John Dobie, of Edinburg University. He was well known to many in this Presidency, as previous to his appointment to the Chair of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in Edinburgh he was a Chaplain of the Scotch Establishment and officiated for a short time at the Kirk here and was for nearly four years Chaplain of the Kirk at Secunderabad. His death was caused by a railway accident in Scotland, at a station called Newton More, near Kingussie. It seems that deceased was on a holiday trip to Boot of Garten, a station on the Highland Railway, where he intented spending a part of the summer recess. He was taking a favourite horse with him, and at the station before Newton More he left his carriage and proceeded to the horse box to see how his animal was faring, intending to return to his compartment on arrival at Newton More. On nearing this statation the train was diverted from its proper line by misplaced points and dashed into a goods train which caused the carriage in front of the horse box to telescope into it, killing Mr. Dobie instantaneously and severely injuring a number of passengers; and thus what promised to be a bright and brilliant career of one of the learned Professors of an ancient University has been suddenly and untimely closed. Deceased was a "son of the Manse"—his father who is still alive being minister of the old and picturesque parish of Lady Kirk in Roxburghshire. Born in 1859 he was educated at a public school in Edinburgh and afterwards at the University of that city where he greatly distinguished himself both in Arts and Theology. He graduated as a Bachelor of Divinity in 1884 and succeeded in carrying off the Tyndall Bruce Scholarship, the holder of which requires to study for some time at a German University. This he did at Leipsic and there spent the chief part of his time in studying Semitic Languages—a branch of study in which he had distinguished himself at College. Returning to his native land, he was appointed assistant to the Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod, of the Park Church, Glasgow, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Scotland, where he laboured with much acceptance for two years when he was appointed to a Chaplaincy in this Presidency. Shortly after his arrival in this country he was posted to Secounderabad. There he had unique opportunities for the study of Oriental languages of which he took the fullest advantage, with the result that in a short time he made himself thoroughly conversant with Arabic and Arabic literature. He passed several examinations with great credit at Bombay and obtained the usual rewards from Government, and was in consequence appointed Wilson lecturer at the Bombay University where he delivered lectures showing much erudition and original research, on the Comparative Philology of the Semitic languages. In appreciation of his study of Arabic literature and his eminence as an Oriental Scholar, he was elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1892 he was unanimously elected Professor of Hebrew in his "Alma Mater," the University of Edinburgh, of which Sir John Muir, the most eminent of Oriental Scholars, is Principal, who recognised in Mr. Dobie's work talents of a superior order. Resigning his chaplaincy he proceeded home and began work in his College during the winter session of 1892, and from the way in which he conducted his classes a brilliant future was prophesied for him which alas! was destined never to be realised. The grave has now closed over one who, had he been spared, would have in a marked degree maintained the prestige of the ancient University of which he was a distinguished alumnus and for such a short time a shining light.—*Madras Mail.*

A GLOBE-TROTTER'S BAG IN KASHMIR.

THE following letter appears in the *Pioneer*.—

Sir,—I would be obliged if you would permit me, as one of those who first started the discussion on the above subject, to say as concisely as possible what appears to me to be the conclusion of the whole matter:—(1) The bag in question was, taken altogether, a disgracefully bad one. (2) The shooting of small heads by Europeans is the chief cause of the diminution of big game everywhere. Other causes have been in operation for centuries in all game countries; and yet game always continues undiminished in them until the advent of Europeans. From this it is evident that native sportsmen, with all their unsportsmanlike ways, do not do the damage that Europeans do, because their weapons are so much inferior. And the only way to lessen the damage done by Europeans is to limit the size of shootable heads. Therefore the wilful shooting of small heads is an indefensible and disgraceful act. (3) No one should be allowed to carry away an ibex or markhor head measuring less than 35", on pain of being considered "no sportman." 35" is the limit mentioned by A. E. Ward, and, judging from the recent correspondence on this subject, seems to be the one generally recognised by Indian sportsmen. (4) Therefore, owing to the generally acknowledged difficulty of judging heads at a distance, in order to make sure that they shall adhere to the 35" limit, all sportsmen should agree never to fire at a head that they judge before firing to be less than 40". This is the rule prevalent among the sportsmen in the Gilgit district. (5) The only practical way of preventing the shooting of small heads is to make it a rule that every sportsman shall have the privilege of inspecting any bag that he happens to come across anywhere, under any circumstances. If it is a good bag, the owner will be proud to have it examined; if it is a bad one, it serves him right.

Corollary.—It is perhaps unlikely that all sportsmen would agree to have their bags examined by anyone, sportsman or otherwise, who happened to come across them. Therefore, in order to determine who have the privilege of sportsmen and who have not, it would be well that every man in India who cares to be considered a sportsman should join a society, to be formed for the purpose, and have his name registered as a member, and agree to abide by certain rules, and that any member of this society should be allowed to examine any bag that he comes across anywhere and to make known the contents and the owner's name, not to the whole Indian public, but to the society, and that the society should make known to every one of its members the name of any man in this way proved guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct. Also, any one, member or otherwise, who had made a good bag and was proud of it, might, if he liked, have it published in the records of the society.

W. E. AYTON WILKINSON.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE transfer of Lieutenant H. J. Riddell from the 4th to the 6th Bengal Infantry is cancelled.

LIEUTENANT C. M. A. WOOD, Northumberland Fusiliers, has been selected for appointment to the Egyptian Army.

LIEUTENANT H. C. J. BISS, Highland Light Infantry, has been selected for appointment to the Army Service Corps.

MAJOR G. C. KITSON resigns his appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General, Sirhind District, on the expiration of his leave.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—6th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant F. G. A. Wimberley, from 25th Punjab Infantry, to be Permanent Wing Officer; also Lieutenant P. H. Dundas, at present supernumerary. 1-1st Gurkhas—Captain C. H. Powell, from 2nd Battalion, to be Officiating Wing Commander.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalion—Major A. R. Lloyd and Captain J. E. L. Gibbs, Bedfordshire Regiment; the latter embarks with drafts about the 27th September. To 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. Hardon, Bedfordshire Regiment; Captain F. C. Carter and Lieutenant S. S. Flower, Northumberland Fusiliers; Captain R. A. Browne and Lieutenant A. F. H. Pigott, Border Regiment.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—In India—Colonel H. M. Evans, C.B., commanding at Fyzabad; Captain E. D. J. O'Brien, Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad, for 60 days; Lieutenant C. G. Campbell, 10th Bengal Infantry, to 13th January next to Calcutta, to study the language. Out of India—Lieutenant J. L. R. Gordon, 15th Sikhs; Lieutenant W. J. P. Kaye, 30th Punjab Infantry; Major H. S. Wheatley, 2-3rd Gurkhas; Colonel F. E. Hastings, C. B. 2nd Sikhs, for 12 months; Major H. M. Sandbach, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant H. E. Walker, Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant A. B. Lindsay, 1-2nd Gurkhas, for 6 months; Colonel A. Fitz R. Hart, East Surrey Regiment, for 60 days.

AN ABORTIVE DUEL AT PONDICHERRY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Mail*, writing from Pondicherry, on 29th August, says:—An affair of honour was to have taken place a few days ago between two of the most distinguished citizens of Pondicherry—the one a high functionary in the town, the other a popular advocate in the Court of Appeal, and both leading members of the Conseil General but influenced by different political opinions and ranged on opposite sides in the Council Chamber. The pretended casus belli arose out of a very simple and unimportant dispute, but which was nevertheless quickly fanned into a flame of passion, which neither party seems to have had the moral courage to restrain when there was yet time to do so. The local journals, *L'Inde Francaise* and the *Union Republicaine*, published a series of articles under certain fictitious names and titles, in the course of which both papers had recourse to the most incriminating and violent language which was neither select nor fastidious, but was eminently calculated to ruffle and provoke the most amiable of sweet tempers. In a recent article that appeared in *L'Inde Francaise* the following passages occur:—'Answer to the reproach of indignant treason made to you by . . ; explain the word of honour which you have broken; explain the tripple lie which you told to Government, the British Consulate and the Telegraph Department, upon the subject of the Mohurram Festival.' And in a late issue the *Union Republicaine* published a letter signed by the first party referred to above, of which the following is an extract. 'I summon you to have the courage of showing yourself open-faced if you wish to obtain instead of my disdain, an answer which to be complete will take away nothing from the contempt I have for you and your slanders.' At length, after having exhausted the vocabulary of invectives and abusive denunciations, both the principals—through their seconds—expressed desire to settle the dispute by reparation to arms. The seconds accordingly held two meetings, presumably with a view of making arrangements for the fight; but here the proceedings seem to have come to a sudden stop as it is reported that the seconds did not meet again. It is said that the Governor interdicted the duel taking place on French ground, and also strictly forbade, all French officials taking any part in the affair. The police were on the alert, keeping watch, apparently, over the belligerents and their warrior friends, and the Pare Colonial and Jardin D'Acolimatation were guarded; but the adversaries did not put in an appearance, and here the matter rests—at least for the present.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, Mrs Vasoomul as cabin and 66 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A McAllister, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Jedda (22nd August) via Aden, with a general cargo, 343 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were four deaths amongst the pilgrims.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Naderi (s)...........	McAllister ..	Jedda, Aug 22.
	Thames (s)	Seaton	London, Aug 10.
2	Loodiana (s)	Stabb.........	Calcutta, Aug 5.
	Manilla (s)	Parodi	Genoa, Aug 13.
	Clitus (s)	....	Australia.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Safari (s)	Gauhe	Zanzibar, &c.
	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger ..	Trieste, &c.
	Nawab (s)...........	Corran	Calcutta.
2	Dumra (s)...........	Russell	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Naseri, for Mauritius.
Barque Tarapaca, for Negapatam.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
28 Pentakota s.........Gavin..........Singapore, Aug. 15.
Katoria s ....Gray ....Calcutta, Aug. 9.
29 Ship Avon ....Kristenson ...Liverpool, May 19.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 29.—Steamers Ethiopia and Goorkha, and barque Belle of Arvon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—12 cases window glass, S Mamoojee; 60 cases whisky A B L Cooper and Co.
Aston Hall s—3 cases medicine, Hajee Moosa Suliman and Sons.
City of Edinburgh s—700 boxes soap, Lyon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Leander s—33 cases oilmenstores, &c, S Heptoola; 3 cases soap, Essoofally Russooljee; 5 cases confectionery, M Nusserwanjee Erani; 6 cases soap, Hajee Moosa Suliman and Sons; 4 cases soap, J Allarukhia.
Tresco s—2 hogsheads rum, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Carthage s—6 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co; 8 cases medicine and 42 cases provisions, Phillips and Co; 100 cases beer, Lyon and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Baria s—12 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull; 29 bales brown paper, A H Essoobhoy.
Stolzenfels s—2 qr casks rectified spirit, Phillips and Co.
Europa s—2 casks rectified spirit, Croft Mody and Co; 29 bales paper, A H Hyderally.

FROM CHARENTE.

Carthage s—61 cases brandy, Burjorjee Nusserwanjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Carthage s—75 cases claret, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—13 cases writing papers, M Essajee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—12 cwts peacock feathers Mallidina Lalljee; 10 cases condiments, F Pestonjee 13 bales skins, M Cassombhoy and Co; 17 bales skins, H C Hajee Gunee; 123 cwts gum, Keeka Khooshal; 9 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce; 105 cwts gum, Tokersy Jamnadass; 40 cases bristles, Glade and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Leander s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Larnaca s—54 cwts corriander seed, Bauer and Krause; 2,400 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2 boxes cutch, The Bombay T Co; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 200 cwts mustardseed and 200 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Siam s—100 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.
Bisagno s—100 bales twist, The Ripon Manufacturing Co; 225 cwts ooplate, Yan Shun and Co; 375 cwts ooplate, C Ebram and Co; 400 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, The Ripon Manufacturing Co; 75 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Siam s—25 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 50 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Heming, Capt, Bo, RE, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 31.

Foley, Lt, Bo, Ordnance Dept, to England.

SEPTEMBER 1.

Leckie, Lt-Col, Bo, 19th Bo Infy, off leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1894.

1. To-day being a General Holiday the Head-Quarters both at the Fort and Nesbit Road will be closed.
2. The following drills will take place on Friday next:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25 pr R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25 pr R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order.
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1894.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at 6 p.m. on Tuesday the 4th instant.
2. The following drills will be held as stated below:—
(1) St. Mary's College—At 7-30 a.m., to-day (Monday) 3rd and Wednesday and Friday 5th and 7th—Physical drill.
(2) Byculla School—At 5 p.m., to-day (Monday) 3rd and Thursday 6th—Physical drill.
(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m., on Tuesday 4th and Thursday 6th—Squadron Drill.
(4) Town Hall—At 9 p.m., on Wednesday 5th—Guard Mounting.
(5) Head Quarters—At 5-45 p.m., on Friday 7th—Sword Exercise for Officers.
(6) 22nd Bombay Infantry Lines—From 7th to 9 a.m., on Friday 7th—Revolver practice for Officers and Sergeants.
3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave in extension to Sergt. Instructor of Musketry J. Limpus, "E" Company from 1st to 30th September 1894.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

IT IS REQUIRED but a trial and a charmlike effects of Squibb's Ague Specific will assure you that it cures and prevents attacks of Fevers, Ague, Malaraia, Influenza and Chill. A Lady writes: "As it is an efficacious remedy I am recommending to my friends.' Again a Gentleman says: "I have never come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects." Re. 1, Pills or Mixture. MADON, SONS & Co.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ..	71 89	58 55	59 56	51 72
Saturday, Septr. 1st	0 15	0 29	0 25	....
Sunday, Septr. 2nd........	0 55	0 16	0 12	....
Total ..	72 59	59 00	59 93	51 72
Total fall to Septr. 2nd, 1893	73 59	63 12	61 22	58 59
Total fall to Sept. 2nd, 1892	103 94	83 63	81 63	82 64

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·782	ENE	2	88·1	76·9	91	...	23·53	+1·42
Agra	29·771	SE	5	83·1	75·7	89	0·10	27·35	+5·44
Cawnpore..	29·810	Calm	2	82·8	77·1	95	...	35·48	...
Allahabad...	29·759	ENE	3	81·2	75·3	93	1·92	43·91	+14·53
Jhansi.........	29·764	Calm	1	87·1	75·7	91	0·14	38·90	+8·55
Jacobabad...	29 753	Calm	3	102·5	79·1	65	..	0·20	—2·47
Karachi	29·790	WSW	12	86·5	76·8	80	...	18·63	+13·09
Jeypore	29·769	WNW	4	82·0	74·5	98	0 29	33·60	+1·35
Ajmere	29·786	W	5	79·9	74·6	86	0·87	18·52	+1·14
Deesa	29·816	WNW	6	89·7	76·5	78	...	17·83	—3·12
Ahmedabad	29·827	NW	..	89·2	77·1	74	...	42·95	...
Bhuj	29·812	WSW	14	89·4	72·9	70	...	26·32	+14·63
Rajkot	29·833	W	9	89·9	70·8	82	...	44·88	+21·52
Veraval ...	29·844	W	5	84·5	76·3	87	..	24·78	..
Neemuch ...	29·826	SW	5	83·2	72·2	92	0·57	19·48	—5·58
Indore	29·801	NW	3	87·5	71·1	86	...	18·85	—4·57
Saugor	29·763	WSW	4	88·3	71 6	94	1 38	54·09	+17·76
Jubbulpore.	29·748	NW	1	88·9	73·1	88	..	42·06	—4·42
Hoshangabad	29·771	W	1	89·3	76·2	87	0·01	40 33	—0·50
Khandwa...	29·788	W	7	89 2	75·3	84	..	26·14	+3·80
Raipur	29·739	Calm	2	88·3	76·1	84	...	39 99	+1·68
Nagpur	29 763	NW	2	88·3	74·1	79	0·04	35·05	+0·85
Amraoti......	29·767	WSW	2	93·6	74·8	84	1·48	28·54	+4·85
Akola.........	29·783	W	6	94·4	76·8	74	...	19·80	—4·20
Surat	29·836	W	M	89·6	77·6	84	...	*41·02	+4·53
Malegaon...	29·841	WNW	3	87·9	70·2	82	0·24	9·39	—4·36
Bombay ...	29·860	N	5	85·4	76·0	84	...	51·43	—7·28
Poona........	29·870	WNW	10	87·0	69·4	77	...	17·19	+2·25
Aurangabad	29·861	WSW	12	89·3	70·2	85	1·23	10·49	...
Sholapur ...	29·865	WNW	8	84·7	70·5	86	...	8·33	—8·75
Ratnagiri....	29·866	NE	3	84·4	75·4	93	..	82·92	—9·46
Belgaum ...	29·885	NW	13	77·3	65·8	87	0·05	38·38	+5·44
Goa	29·878	NW	4	83·1	75·4	87	..	75·34	...
Karwar	29·887	SW	2	81·2	74 1	90	...	79·81	—21·51
Mangalore..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Calicut	29·932	NW	4	79·8	74·1	89	0·03	81 83	+3·26
Cochin	29·912	WNW	M	82·2	74·7	82	0·03	54·51	—8·98
Bangalore...	29·898	WSW	9	80·7	66·3	90	0·13	13·24	—0·71
Secunderabad	29·813	NW	8	84·6	69·9	81	1·12	12·05	—8·13
Masuliptm..	29·742	WNW	1	85·0	79·1	85	...	13·48	—5·02
Bellary	29·851	W	9	86·9	73·4	71	..	5·64	—0·87
Cuddapah...	29·832	SSW	...	84·5	73·7	93	0·79	21·67	+7·07
Madras	29·800	W	3	86·0	77·0	91	...	16·67	+5·97
Coimbatore.	29·876	S	4	86·4	70·3	86	...	2·83	—1·07
Trichinopoly	29·843	WSW	5	90·5	76·4	75	..	7·96	...
Negapatam.	29·822	WNW	5	90·5	77·7	75	..	2·70	—5·28
Colombo.....	29·915	WSW	10	84·0	77·5	73	...	14·09	—3·02
Aden	29·799	E	9	95·8	82·8	88	...	0·07	—0·16

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.=0·15 (71·66); G. T. H.=0·29 (58·54); St. G. H.=0·25 (59·81); C. P.=0·00 (51·43).
In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
* Inclusive of the rainfall on the 23rd.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes are very irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid rise at Delhi, Agra, Jacobabad, Belgaum and Bangalore, a brisk fall at Raipur, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and to the eastwards of Raipur, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds at Allahabad, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Secunderabad and Masulipatam exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while elsewhere they are blowing from the north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Khandwa, and 12 at Akola and Bhuj. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° above the normal in Berar and at Indore, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5° of the mean of the season everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Amraoti (1·48"), Saugor (1·38"), and Secunderabad (1·12"), nearly an inch at Allahabad and Ajmere, about three-quarters of an inch at Cuddapah, nearly half an inch at Neemuch, about a quarter of an inch at Jeypore and Masulipatam, and light showers at Agra, Jhansi, Nagpur, Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin and Bangalore. The unsettled weather conditions which existed for the last 7 or 8 days to the north-eastwards of Madras or Masulipatam in the Bay have led to the formation of a depression, and as the wind circulation is cyclonic at Allahabad, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and as the barometer has fallen briskly at Raipur, it is very probable that the disturbance has slightly developed there. The weather is, hence, unsettled to the eastwards of Raipur, and there will probably be rain in the North-West and Central Provinces and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency. On the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay, the monsoon gradient is weak, being about one-third of its average strength but as the depression to the eastwards of Raipur advances westwards, it will occasion light local scattered showers on the West Coast.

The s. s. Hoseinee left Mombassa on the 20th August, and reports having experienced up to latitude 3°·06' N., longitude 50°·01' E., at noon on the 23rd, moderate winds from the south-east and south, cloudy to overcast sky, a moderate sea, high beam swell and passing showers; to latitude 9°·38' N., longitude 59°·16' E., at noon on the 26th, moderate monsoon, clear sky and a moderate sea; to latitude 15° 30' N., longitude 67°·51' E., at midnight on the 28th, light monsoon, almost clear sky and a slight sea; to arrival, at about 4 p.m. on the 30th August, westerly to north-westerly winds, passing clouds, a moderate sea and occasional passing showers.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

Pressure has increased over the greater part of India. The rise is brisk in the Punjab and Burma; and pressure is in considerable excess in Northern India and Burma. Pressure has given away locally in the Central Provinces and North Madras, and a large but very shallow depression covers that area, being a continuation of low pressure area in the Circars and in the north-west of the Bay, during the past week. Light to moderate east to south-east humid winds again obtain in Bengal and the Gangetic plain: and Burma, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and South-East Punjab have had light or moderate and fairly general rain. Benares has had four inches of rain; Dehra Doon, Lahore, and Muree, two inches. The Bombay current is light, but has given local rain in some parts of Berar, Khandesh, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, North Madras, and the Deccan. Rain will probably fall in some areas during the next twenty-four hours.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 31st August.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·766
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·844
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·8
General Directions of wind*	ENE, ESE, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	132
Fall of Rain	0·09
Total fall during month	8·40
" " year	51·72
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 1st Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

No surprise was felt in the House at the announcement that Lord Walter Lennox had been compelled to retire, as his serious illness had long caused him to be absent from his duties as one of the Conservative Whips. His successor in the Chichester Division is Lord Edmund Talbot, only brother of the Duke of Norfolk, who was, the other day, returned unopposed. Lord Edmund is a capital speaker, and a most popular man. He is also a very keen soldier, and was on the point of coming out to India in command of the 11th Hussars. Lord Walter Lennox's majority was 1875, so that the Ministerialists found no inducement to run a candidate.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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N.B.—The B. B. & C. I. Ry. have kindly consented to run the Saturday midnight Train, leaving Colaba, for Bandora and Intermediate Stations, at 11-55 P.M. (Bombay Time). on both nights.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 102¼; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 111. About £275,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 3/8 per cent. lower, at £59¼. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d., say, to 30 5-16d. per oz.; and, in New York, the metal was 3/8 cent per oz. cheaper, at 65 7/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 9-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £80,000 in Silver to this port, and £10,000, to Calcutta, bringing up the shipments of Silver to Bombay for August to £570,000.

To-day the only changes in London financial quotations are 101 7/8 for Consols, *ex-div.*; and 30¼ per oz. for Bar Silver, showing a further decline of 1-16d. In New York, also, Silver is 1/8 cent lower, at 65¾ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London as before.

The Wheat market was steady, with No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool quoted at 4s. 10d. per cental, Ex-Quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were partially 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 ¾d. for August-September deliveries, and 3 47-64d. for December-January. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed firm; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady. Spot prices have not changed; and arrival quotations are upon about the previous level, the new one for September-October being 3·49d.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday, at 55,000 bales, exceeded those in the week before by 5,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers, was the same as in the previous week, at 47,000 bales. The total Stock, which stood yesterday at 1,032,000 bales, had decreased during the week by 31,000 bales; and was lower by 130,000 bales, than at the same time last year, and by 303,000 bales than in the year before. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool had declined 1-16d. during the week; and was yesterday 9-18d. lower than at the same time last year, and 1-8d. below that ruling in 1892.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Upward Cotton remained at 6 7-8 cents; but September Futures were 2 points lower, at 6·59 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, and the total figures to yesterday—the end of the season—show an increase this year, compared with last of 854,000 bales; and a decrease, as against 1892, of 1,203,000 bales.

There has been no change in Cotton prices in New York to-day; and it is notified that the market will be closed on Monday.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	25,000	24,000	31,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	4,000	11,000	7,000
" " Continent	1,000	11,000	1,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,979,000	5,955,000	7,112,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,871,000	2,299,000	3,311,000
" " to Continent do.	2,338,000	1,991,000	2,517,000
" Stock in the Ports	180,000	240,000	216,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 31st ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	not recd	2,235,350	2,612,050
" " Surats		179,580	257,980

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,032,000	1,162,490	1,334,550
" London	(not recd.)	6,000	9,000
American Afloats	20,000	20,000	12,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	20,000
Total ...	......	1,198,490	1,375,550
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 13-16d.	4¼d.	3 15-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3d.	3½d.	3¾d.
Difference	13-16d.	5-8d.	9-16d.

Business in our local Cotton market to-day has been a blank, nothing whatever having been done either by exporters or the Mills; and the tone of the market has been dull, with prices, however, all unchanged.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone with only a small export business reported, and quotations as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4	0	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	14	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	9	6	"
Red Delhi	"	3	5	3	"
Hard Yellow	"	3	8	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	7	0	"
Hard Red	"	3	6	0	"

SEEDS have also been a quiet market, with transactions by shippers upon a small scale, while prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have declined half an anna per cwt, and we now quote as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-12-6 to 7-14-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	" 6-8-0	"
do. do. Cawnpore.	" 6-2-0 to 6-4-0	"
do. Red do.	" 5-14-0 to 6-2-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,367	bales.
Wheat	7,746	cwt.
Rapeseed	2,248	"
Rice	12,421	"

FREIGHTS.—A September-loading steamer is reported to have been taken up by speculators at 16s. per ton, for one picked port; charterers engaging at the same time a part cargo of Seeds at the same rate.

EXCHANGE opened weak and unsettled at 1s. 1 11-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which business transpired both ways. As we anticipated yesterday, however, the apparent eagerness to buy Exchange then shown on the part of speculators was to depress rates, and was preparatory to selling to-day, and, noting, the re-sales and Gold were offering pretty freely, with the result that rates immediately strengthened again, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 ¾d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1¾d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 25-32d.		"
Credits do.	1s. 1 7-8d.		"
France do.	1·46		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet in tone and rates have ruled at 104½ for Fours, and 103¾ for 3½ per Cents, each denomination being quoted only for cash, during the greater part of the day, 104 3/8 and 104, respectively, having been the closing quotations.

SHARES have been quiet; but we note a further advance of Rs. 15 in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 1,295; and of Rs. 40 in Bombay Flour Mills, at Rs. 1,375 per share. Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 5. In Cotton Mill Scrip the only changes are an advance of Rs. 5 each in Empress, Howard and Bullough, and Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 2½ in Jamshed Manufacturing.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd September, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	2	12	22 p.m.	...	37
Suez	2	1	40 p.m.	...	21

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 2nd September, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	26	...	2
" Karachi	...	11	...	1
" Madras	...	29	...	2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TOOTILL—August 31, at Oriental Lodge, Tardeo, Mary, the beloved wife of Henry Tootill, aged 54 years. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing husband and children.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE—August 11, at Government House, Rangoon, wife of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, KCSI, Chief Commissioner of Burma, of a son.

TEMPLE—August 6, at 45, Charlton-road, Folkestone, wife of Major R C Temple, CIE, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHIPPERFIELD—DARVILL—August 8, at St Mary Abbott's, Kensington, William R H Chipperfield, CE, second son of Dr Chipperfield, late of Madras Army, to Ada Beatrice, eldest daughter of Benjamin Darvill, JP, of Marsh Green, High Wycombe.

MAXWELL—SHORROCK—August 9, at Holy Trinity, Darwen, Veterinary-Captain H M Maxwell, AVD, FRCVS, FRGS, Superintendent Indian Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan, second son of the late Robert Warwick Maxwell, Orton Manor, Peterborough, E (Libbie), third daughter of the late John Shorrock, Sudell House, Darwen.

DEATHS.

BARBER—August 15, at Hampstead, Elisabeth Stroud, youngest daughter of the late Capt Benjamin Barber, HEICS, aged 73.

BERTHON—August 14, at Llanishen, near Cardiff, Major-Gen John Frederick Berthon, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 70.

BURGETT—August 7, at Madras House, East Dulwich, Edward, William Burgett, aged 68.

COLERIDGE—August 15, at West Brighton, Emily Howard, widow of Major Walter Coleridge, late of the 29th Madras Native Infantry.

HUME—August 10, at Scarborough, Frances, wife of Col Edward Trevor Hume, (late Royal Bengal) Artillery, Ret.

AT SEA.

GAMBIER—August 9, at sea, between Bombay and Aden, on his way home, Col George Roland Gambier, RA.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLAY—August 12, at Coimbatore, the wife of Mr H M Clay, of a son.

SIMPSON—August 28, at 34 Grand Trunk Road, Howrah, the wife of W N Simpson, of a son.

WALKER—August 22, at Seoni, CP, the wife of James Walker, ICS, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PESCIO—GREGOR—August 30, at the Registry Office, Madras, Robert Pescio, to Marguerite Gregor.

DEATH.

PHIBBS—August 27, at Wellington, Nilgiris, Madras, Lieut-Colonel William Phibbs, Commanding, 1st Battn, Dorsetshire Regiment, aged 49.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1894.

THE forthcoming Baroda Commission has directed so much attention to the work of the Settlement Branch of the Survey and Settlement Department of the State, that it may be desirable to briefly review the course of events connected with the settlement of alienated lands. During the infancy of the present century the Government of Bombay dealt with its alienated lands, and the then Maharaja of Baroda, Anand Rao, followed to some extent this example by endeavouring to arrest the spread of such lands in the State. The problem was again considered by the Gaekwar Sayaji Rao in 1827, after the Bombay Government had once more tackled it. Thirty-one years ago, the Bombay Government decided to settle some of the alienated lands. The then Gaekwar, Khande Rao, felt that he could not go so far as this, but as a compromise hit on the device of taxing such property. The tax was imposed and actually collected for three years, at the end of which term H. H. Khande Rao withdrew the special agency charged with the collection, and made over the work to a newly formed revenue department. This agency—overwhelmed as it was with the task of the collection of land revenue, formerly carried out by izadars—failed to carry out the new work imposed upon it. From the first the payment had been resisted, especially by the Barots in the Kadi Division and the Brahmins of Sidhapur. When Malhar Rao succeeded to the *gadi* he took the impost off all lands held by dan-patras, and very speedily what was at one time a general tax was suffered to dwindle away until it became "small by degrees and beautifully less." The opinion that resistance to the tax had been the cause of its suspension increased the opposition until payment was confined to the orderly talukas on the principle of "least-resistance." Distracted by other causes, the administration of Malhar Rao left the question quite alone. The reasons which induced him to put off the revenue survey and general settlement also led him to refrain from imposing a tax on the alienated lands. Without much special enquiry as to the incidence of taxation and the relative position of the tax-payers, he reduced such rates as were highest on all lands. When the present Gaekwar ascended the throne nineteen years ago, he found that by these ill-considered changes the taxation of land was utterly uneven, and that a reform was most desirable.

Having first ordered a general survey and settlement H. H. the Gaekwar directed that a settlement of alienated lands should be carried out. The superintendence of the work was entrusted in August, 1883, to Mr. F. A. Elliott, of the Bombay Civil Service, the former tutor of the Maharajah. At Mr. Elliott's request the settlement was postponed until the Revenue Survey had made some progress, so that it was not until nearly three years later that the initial step was taken of investigating the existing records, as to the nature and extent of the land of the alienated class in the State. A preliminary report on the result of these investigations was submitted towards the close of 1886, by which time a rough estimate had been formed as the number and extent of the claims to be dealt with. The department subsequently drafted a scheme of settlement which was submitted for consideration to a committee over which the then Dewan, Rao Bahadur Luxuman Juggonnath, presided, and of which the present Dewan and Mr. Elliott were members. Eventually, the matter was discussed with the Gaekwar by the present Dewan, Mr. Elliott, and Rao Bahadur J. S. Gadgil. As a result of these protracted consultations, "Rules for the settlement of barkheli lands" were finally approved by the Maharaja in March, 1889, and the department soon after commenced its work. Generally speaking, the rules are based on the Act passed by the Government of Bombay in 1863, as the best solution of a question which had occupied attention more or less for forty years. What points of difference exist are of a minor character, and are to be attributed to the chequered nature of the history of land revenue in Baroda. In May, 1892, Mr. Elliott was authorised to charge four annas in lieu of two annas as the due from certain of the barkheli tenures. From time to time orders have been passed laying down rules for the disposal of village cases; the survey of service inam villages; the disposal of barkheli arrears; for compensating the holders of sarkari lands, if such lands were taken up for public purposes; for protecting village devasthans and petty public charities, by leaving the final decision in all such matters to the Gaekwar. Mr. J. L. Jenkins on one occasion and Mr. E. C. Ozanne on another officiated for Mr. Elliott during his absence on leave, while Mr. A. F. Maconachie has been the Survey and Settlement Superintendent. The executive work of the department has been largely done by Mr. Bapat, the officer into whose conduct the Commission will first enquire. As soon a settlement branch was started Mr. Bapat acted as assistant to the Special Commissioner, and in April, 1893, was promised an assami, or extra pension, on his retirement from State service. Each holder of alienated land had the choice of either proving his title or of accepting a summary settlement. Each notice issued pointed out to the holder that he was at liberty to fight his claim, or amicably to settle the matter once for all with Government. Perhaps, there was no clause in the rules which met with so much opposition as the one under which this notice was issued, it being contended that the *onus probandi* should fall on the State, and not on the landholder, and it is understood that the British Resident reported unfavourably upon it to the Government of India. On the other hand, the late Naib Dewan, Y. V. Athalye, reported last March that in his opinion the Hindu law by which the Baroda State is guided, as well as British Indian legislation places, the burden of proving exemption from payment of Government assessment on the man in possession, and that the contrary proposition does not find support from the system of jurisprudence obtaining in any civilized country in the world.

But whether that be so or not, the settlement has been strongly resented by the landholders. The career of the department has been a chequered one, and petitions have poured in to the Agent to the Governor-General, to the Gaekwar, and to the Dewan. As the measure has been described as one of "spoliation" it may be as well to see what the financial results of the settlement have been. The gross increase of land revenue from the settlement has been estimated at two hundred and eighty-eight lakhs of rupees. But from this sum it is necessary to deduct the loss entailed by the abolition of the Inam Committee tax, and by reductions on existing mamulkahs. A sum of twenty-six thousand rupees has also to be allowed for the 8,600 bighas, which in any case would have lapsed to the Government, and by the abolition of the vadharo and pundan. It has been estimated by Mr. Elliott that if these reductions are made, the net gain of land revenue to the State does not exceed one and a-half lakhs of rupees. The burden has been spread over a very wide area, falling on 293,438 bighas of land, the average impost per biga being eight annas, or one-sixth of the full assessment. In at least five cases out of six the State has parted with all rights to levy extra taxation. For a period of fifteen years the State is bound to charge no heavier quit rent on alienated lands than two annas or four annas. Mr. Elliott before going on leave placed on official record a denial that the proceedings of the department over which he presided had been calculated to cause general discontent. If discontent did exist, it could not be because a large number of petty miscellaneous demands on the cultivators had been swept away, export duties abrogated, arrears due on alienated land written off, or because khalsa holders were compensated for land compulsorily taken from them for public purposes. The department has been charged with being too hasty in completing so complex and difficult an undertaking in the comparatively short space of five years. The reply made to this criticism is, that former attempts in the same direction had brought together the materials for the settlement and thereby saved a great deal of preliminary work, which was also facilitated by the survey operations carried on before and during the settlement. Mr. Elliott has denied that too much liberty has been given to his subordinates. All final orders, all decisions of cases—amounting to several hundreds of thousands—were issued under orders written by his own hand. No officer in the department has been invested with powers to fine or otherwise punish people for not appearing in his court when summoned to give evidence. The witnesses and persons interested were not compelled to appear; they were simply invited to attend, and, it is asserted, that generally speaking the settlement was carried out gently, without causing the general discontent that has been alleged. But it remains to be seen how far these statements will be supported by the finding of the Bapat Commission.

HOLKAR'S Minister, Mr. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, an officer pre-eminently suited for his responsible position, in concluding his administration report for the year 1303 Fasli, writes that when he went to Indore, three and a-half years ago, he was a stranger to his Highness. But he claims that he knows his Highness now, and says that his experience of Indore has enabled him to perceive a great many things which need improvement, and that to effect these improvements is a work of time and labour, opportunity and expense, and requires numerous other resources. Problems constantly arise involving questions of revenue, security of person and property, impartial administration of justice; and their solution present many and various difficulties. These problems, he finds, become complicated by old-standing prejudices and predilections and the opposition of vested interests. A defect or an abuse in any particular department may be clearly perceived, and the proper remedy to remove it may be distinctly understood; but the surrounding circumstances may render the application of the remedy a matter of difficulty and sometimes one of utter impossibility. Matters which to an outside observer may seem easy of accomplishment, may turn out to be hard nuts to crack. In his report of last year he mentioned that there were many matters in which there was room for improvement. The experience of a twelve-month, if it has enabled him to see them, has shown him that in the sphere of practical politics, but he fully recognises that, due regard must be paid to surrounding circumstances and to neglect or to make light of them must seriously interfere with the work of progress and reform. Mr. Khanderao also appreciates the necessity for further reforms, and believes he will be able to effect them, for under Holkar's rule the march of civilisation will not be arrested. One of the most interesting of the records of the past year in Indore is that which deals with the Permanent Accounts Department. The Mahal authorities have been, for a long time, in the habit of borrowing from the Potdars and paying in instalments of assessment on the due dates and afterwards recouping the Potdars from subsequent realizations. This system put the state to the loss of interest on the amount borrowed from the Potdars and led the Durbar to suppose that the Mahal authorities realized on due dates more moneys than they actually did. The practice has been stopped, and orders have been issued forbidding the Mahal authorities from borrowing from the Potdars. The practice of the Mahal authorities to pay pensions to the heirs of allowance-holders on their own authority, has been stopped, and they have been ordered to obtain the Durbar's sanction before making payments to the heirs. In some of the districts of the state Salamshai coin is current as well as the Halli which is the recognized coin of the state. The accounts are kept in Halli currency and the rate of exchange between the two is fixed at Rs. 125 Salamshai to 100 of the Halli Sicca. The market rate of exchange varies and is frequently much less than the rate recognized for purposes of account. It was noticed that some of the Mahal authorities took advantage of this, and insisting upon state dues being paid in the Salamshai coin, dishonestly misappropriated the difference. His Highness, last year, made an order that whenever payment was tendered in Halli Sicca it should be accepted and never refused. The order was promulgated in the form of a standing revenue circular, and since its issue it has simplified matters much. It is now at the option of the ryots to pay rent either in Halli Sicca or Salamshai as suits their convenience. If the rate of exchange between the two is less than Rs. 25, they can convert the Salamshai into Halli and pay rent in Halli. This measure, it is expected, will serve the double purpose of putting a stop to the malpractices of the Mahal authorities, some of which are under inquiry at the present moment, and of affording facilities to the ryots as regards payment of rent.

REVERTING to the subject of litigation in Burma to which we referred the other day, we find that there are few suits for immo[illegible] property in those districts where the [illegible] is mostly State land as in Katha and [illegible] Ruby Mines. The Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay looks for an increase when the carrying out of the irrigation scheme renders land valuable, but probably the chief part of land irrigated will belong to the State and be under the revenue rules. In Kyaukse, though much of the land is State, there is still a considerable amount of litigation relating to immovable property. Claims are made for the redemption of land mortgaged or alleged to have been mortgaged a long time ago, because of the enhanced value of land and for the same reason the claims are resisted. When a mortgage is established the value of the different standards of silver in which the mortgage-debts were contracted in former, as compared with present, times is still a source of dispute. The increase of cases in the Lower Chindwin is put down by the Deputy Commissioner to the rise in the value of land, but the Commissioner thinks that the approach of settlement operations has acted as a stimulant to the people to assert claims which would otherwise have been allowed to remain quiescent. Suits on mortgage have fallen off in Mandalay, but this does not necessarily mean that fewer mortgages are effected. It implies that there are fewer occasions of dispute on account of fraud, bad titles, and so forth. Before the present system of registration of tenures and transfers there was more opening for litigation, and the Civil Judge mentions cases in which two men lived in the same house—one upstairs and one downstairs—the man living below has mortgaged the building and has absconded, and the other tenant has claimed the land and denounced the borrower as an impostor. It would hardly be imagined that Burmans would trouble themselves about divorce, but they do. In Lower Burma most of the matrimonial suits are for dissolution of marriage. The initial fee of ten rupees prevents many people from coming into court. Most of the divorces are still carried out by the elders who receive fee of a rupee or eight annas from each person. It is said that the elders never divorce unless the divorce is mutual. In Upper Burma divorce suits mostly relate to disputes about the division of property on separation, and are generally most numerous where the people are best off. The Probate and Administration Act, 1881, was extended to Upper Burma during 1893, but the courts were not authorised to receive applications under it till after the close of the year. In some instances the courts prematurely entertained applications under the Act and the proceedings had consequently to be set aside. But all things in Burma will be reduced to decency and order by-and-bye.

AN officer of the mail-steamer Thames, which arrived in harbour on Saturday night, has given us information which enables us to supplement Reuter's brief message concerning the detention of the new Japanese man-of-war Tatsuta by the British authorities at Aden. The Tatsuta has recently been constructed by Sir William Armstrong and Company, at their Tyneside yards, and is built upon very modern principles. The vessel, which is officered and manned almost entirely by Europeans, called at Aden for coaling purposes on her way out from Newcastle to Japan, on August 25. Notice was given to the commander that unless the vessel left in forty-eight hours it would be detained, and there is every probability that the notification would have had the desired effect but for the fact that many of the crew became alarmed as to the probable consequences of an encounter with Chinese men-of-war on the way out, and refused to continue on the vessel. The forty-eight hours' notice expired just as the Thames was leaving Aden, and our informant is consequently unable to give the sequel to this interesting episode, which was related to him by the Commander of H. M. S. Cossack.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 11th August, 1894, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1893 of 273,361 maunds and Rs. 78,261 in the earnings.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Philip Debell Tuckett, £113,035; Mr. Andrew Gibson, £37,000; Mr. Thomas Rossiter Watt, £35,000; Mrs. Sophia Augusta Tarlton, £100,000; Dame Harriet Anne Scott, £6,234; Miss Mary Hall McClean, £89,000; Mr. Arthur Loughborough, £14,000; Mr. Thomas Joseph Dunne, £15,000; Mr. John Joseph Eyre, £10,405; Dame Isabella Elizabeth Grant, £1,859; Mr. John Polson £84,966 (£127,798 gross); Mr. Arthur Anderson, £52,334; and Mr. Samuel Burnett Mason, £11,564.

THE dispensaries in the North-West Provinces and Oudh are steadily growing in favour with the people. Returns just issued show that last year fourteen new dispensaries were opened, and nearly a quarter of a million more patients were treated.

CHRIST CHURCH, Oxford, offers two scholarships of £50 each, tenable for one year, to selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service. Preference will be given to those not already members of the University; there will be no other examination than that of the C. S. Commissioners.

Now that all anxiety about the Gohna Lake has ceased, it is well to remember the good work done by the little band of watchers who, for many trying weeks, sojourned in the misty Kumaon Hills. Lieutenant Crookshank, R. E., his assistants, and the telegraph staff, could never relax their attention once the percolation through the dam had begun in earnest. It was absolutely impossible to say when the barrier would give way with such a head of water exerting pressure upon the flimsy upper strata. As the level of the lake rose, in the end, to nearly the top of the rocky mass, the strain on the watchers became greater and greater. They were responsible for sending warning messages down to the plains, so that the people of Hardwar and the vicinity might be prepared for the flood. The villagers in the valley down which the waters eventually swept, had been ordered up the hill-sides before this, and the precautions taken saved all loss of life. The telegraph signallers were at their posts day and night, ready to send the warning off whenever the lake should burst its bounds, and the final messages were all signalled within one minute of time. The arrangements could not have been better, and the Government of India may congratulate themselves on having had a good return for the money expended on the temporary line of telegraph.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint his Highness Mir Mahmud, Khan of Khelat, C.I.E., to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR UNFOUNDED.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The British gunboat Redpole has returned to Chefoo, and reports that the rumoured attack on Port Arthur by Japanese troops is entirely unfounded.

THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF KASSALA.

PROTEST BY TURKEY.

The Turkish Government has formally protested against the Italian occupation of Kassala.

THE COMTE DE PARIS.

The condition of the Comte de Paris has become critical. Relatives have been advised, and are all hastening to Stowe House.

LATER.

The Comte de Paris is slowly sinking. The last sacrament has been administered in the presence of the members of the family.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

The Indian troopship Malabar sailed from Portsmouth, this morning, with the 23rd Company Southern Division Royal Artillery, and drafts.

THE DISASTER IN LOMBOK.

DUTCH REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

A detachment of the Dutch Colonial Reserve leaves Holland on the 8th, and another on the 20th instant, to reinforce the army in the Dutch East Indies.

OUTRAGE BY CHINESE RAIDERS.

MURDER OF A FRENCH OFFICIAL IN TONQUIN.

PARIS, SEPT. 1.

Intelligence has been received here of a serious outrage in Tonquin. A band of Chinese crossed the border on a raiding expedition, attacked a Customs post, killed the French Collector, kidnapped his wife and daughter, and carried them across the frontier. Directly the news was known, a detachment of troops was despatched in pursuit, but failed to overtake the raiders.

The Governor of Tonquin has apprised the French Minister at Pekin of the outrage.

UNEASINESS OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 1.

The foreigners in the Northern Ports of China are becoming uneasy owing to several outrages by the Chinese on missionaries.

Much doubt is felt whether the Imperial Edict lately issued ordering the special protection of foreigners and missionaries in China, will be faithfully observed.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

Since the 27th August thirteen lakhs of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865 have been converted at Calcutta, up to the 30th August.

SEPT. 2.

In a *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, which will be issued to-morrow it would be notified that holders of the following Loans may tender their notes before Monday, September 17, for conversion to 3½ per cent. Such reduction to have effect from January, 1895 :—Loan of 1865 as far as not notified for discharge in the notification, dated 13th August; and Reduced Loan of 1879, also the notified four per cent. Loans of 1832-33 and 1835-36.

THE ARMY CORPS RE-ORGANIZATION SCHEME.

With regard to the statement that the head-quarters of new armies, when the army corps re-organization comes into operation, will be Cawnpore and Rawalpindi for the Punjab and Hindustan armies, Poona for the Bombay army, and Ooty for the Madras army, it is officially stated that definite orders have not yet been passed, but this will be the final settlement if the authorities concur.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 1.

No announcement regarding the location of head-quarters of the new armies in the Punjab and Bengal is likely to be made for some time, as a despatch on the subject has only recently been sent to the Secretary of State. The point to be decided is whether the head-quarters should be in the hills or the plains.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION ESCORT.

The staff for the Waziristan delimitation escort will assemble at Dehra Ismail Khan about the 24th September, by which time the troops will begin arriving.

MAXIM GUNS FOR THE N.-W. FRONTIER DEFENCES.

Maxim guns for North-West Frontier defences are being sighted for cordite ammunition, which alone will be supplied them. Almost the whole stock of black powder ammunition has been served out from Indian arsenals. The Dum-Dum factory is now turning out nothing but cordite cartridgs.

BEDDY *VS.* THE *MORNING POST.*

The Sessions Judge of Agra delivered judgment in the libel action, Beddy *vs.* the *Morning Post*, in which agreeing with the assessors he acquits Mr. Pike, and orders his discharge.

THE MURDERER OF MAJOR GORDON CUMMING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 2.

Kamynt, of Mobingyi, who murdered Major Gordon Cumming, some five years ago, has given himself up to the authorities at Tiddim, in the Chin Hills, on Friday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	102¼
3 per cent. Rentes	104
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	111
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59¼
Bar Silver	30 5-16

The sum of about £275,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	55,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	20,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	5,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	1,032,000	„
„ Surats	35,000	„

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 1.

10 p.m.	791

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

6 a.m.	777
10 a.m.	783
2 p.m.	798
4 p.m.	803

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 17.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT has amply atoned for failing to set apart a day for the discussion of Indian Finance, as he promised early in the Session, for quite an unusual amount of time has been devoted this week to the affairs of our Eastern Empire; for, although the debate initiated by Mr. Naoroji and his friends, came on earlier than was expected owing to circumstances independent of the Leader of the House (the collapse of the Miners Eight Hours Bill to wit) it must be stated to the credit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he did not attempt to curtail the oratory of those who took part in the prolonged discussion. Not that he personally suffered very much from the exhaustless eloquence to which his colleague, Mr. Fowler, listened with praiseworthy patience during fifteen or more mortal hours. It is true that when Mr. Naoroji commenced his speech, which in point of length equalled some of the oratorical efforts of the late Mr. Biggar—the member for Central Finsbury was on his legs for two hours all but three minutes!—he had Sir W. Harcourt as one of his listeners; but the right hon'ble gentleman was called out of the Chamber by a Conservative member, Mr. Brodrick, and did not come back until quite late in the sitting. Mr. Naoroji was then approaching the close of his harangue. Sir William affected to be much interested in the elaborate extracts that the speaker read in all their fulness and without any attempt at condensation; but he soon dropped off to sleep, and remained in the arms of Morpheus until Mr. Naoroji was uttering his concluding sentences. At the outset of Mr. Naoroji's speech he had an audience of just eighteen persons—nine on the Ministerial and nine on the Opposition side. After Sir W. Harcourt disappeared Mr. Fowler was for some time the sole occupant of the Treasury Bench, Mr. George Russell looked in once or twice apparently to let Mr. Fowler know that there was someone in the building who could render assistance if called upon—the usual representatives of the India Office had evidently not looked for the commencement of the debate, on Tuesday night, and were not in their accustomed places under the gallery—and Mr. Bryce, who used to be considered something of a Congress man, peered from behind the Speaker's chair, but vanished in an instant. Throughout nearly the whole of Mr. Naoroji's deliverance the front Opposition Bench was entirely unoccupied. Mr. Chaplin came in once or twice for a few minutes, and towards the finish Mr. Balfour appeared having, like so many other members, spent the best part of the evening in listening to the more animated speeches of the peers on the Evicted Tenants Bill, or rather, to give it its correct title, the Tenants Arbitration (Ireland) Bill. Mr. Naoroji had evidently come prepared to give the House a pretty large dose, and judging from the voluminous notes with which he had overburdened himself, he could have gone on stringing his extracts together for another two hours. What would have happened if he had not stopped when he did I cannot say. The House, or rather that infinitesimal portion of it which was present, heard Mr. Naoroji with a patience that would not have been shown to an Englishman in similar circumstances; but there is a limit to human endurance and Parliamentary courtesy. If I may presume to offer Mr. Naoroji advice, I should counsel him not to repeat the experiment a second time; particularly as he necessarily has to say the same thing each time, and the House has now become familiar with the customary quotations from the Royal Proclamation (the staple of these speeches), and the arguments founded thereon. The motion—Mr. Naoroji's motion I may call it—calling for the appointment of an independent Parliamentary inquiry was proposed by Mr. S. Smith, who conveyed the impression that he was merely speaking from a brief supplied to him by gentleman below the gangway. Even Mr. Smith did not pay Mr. Naoroji the compliment of staying to hear his indictment of the Indian Government. The only Liberal members besides Mr. Fowler who sat through the speech from first to last were: Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Seymour Keay, Mr. Langley (the gentleman from Sheffield), Mr. Albert Spicer, Mr. Byles, of Bradford, and Mr. Philip Stanhope. Estimable gentlemen no doubt, but not quite the fine flower of the great Liberal Party. Where was Mr. Caine and Mr. Schwann, and, above all, Mr. Swift MacNeill? Perhaps they had received an intimation beforehand of what Mr. Naoroji intended to do, and thought there would be no chance of their airing their peculiar views. As it was, the three-days' discussion was singularly tame, and was only relieved from utter failure by the admirable manner in which Mr. Fowler discharged his task. I suppose I shall not be wrong in concluding that Mr. Fowler did not make these two excellent speeches out of his own head, as the saying is. Since he became Secretary of State he has been too busy with Budget Bills and Equalisation of Rates Bills to devote very much attention to Indian matter. Consequently, he had no doubt to rely very much on material prepared for him in the India Office, and it is creditable to him that he was able to make such a good use of it. We all like a Secretary of State to show some independence, but we do not all go so far as Sir W. Wedderburn, who appears to think that it is a crime for the head of the Indian department ever to follow the advice of the men who are put there to advise him. We are told that members of Parliament are showing a much greater interest than formerly in India or rather in the demands of the Congress party. That may be the case, but the experience of the present week does not bear out the statement. After the flourish of trumpets which heralded the formation of the Indian Parliamentary party, one would have expected to have seen a fierce competition for the privilege oftaking part in a debate extending over two whole sittings and part of a third. But instead of that, the talking was confined to a comparative handful of members, three of whom spoke twice. These were Sir William Wedderburn, Sir George Chesney, and Sir Andrew Scoble, who, according to a leading but not strictly accurate Unionist Journal, was "for twenty-one years an Indian Judge." The House could easily have spared the contribution of Mr. H. Paul, "the egregious member for the *Daily News*," as he has been unkindly styled, who, since he was by the chances of the ballot chosen to move Mr. Naoroji's ill-fated resolution about Simultaneous Examinations, has been rather too fond of strutting about in borrowed plumes. He seems rather proud of being regarded as the author of that proposal, whereas he had no more to do with it than Mr. S. Smith had with the resolution he proposed on Tuesday night. In the circumstances it was rather comical to hear this rather self-sufficient young gentleman seriously replying to those who had giving him more than was his due, styled him an "ignorant amateur," and talking in a lordly way about "*my* resolution." His intervention was all the more unnecessary as Mr. Naoroji had dealt with the subject, and almost shed tears in referring to Mr. Fowler's despatch. The *Times* makes Mr. Naoroji say that "if it had not been for his strong faith in the justice of the English people,the melancholy returns in this year's blue-book that had just been placed on the table of the House would have broken his heart." My recollection of his words is slightly different. As I understood him what he referred to was not the "melancholy returns in this year's blue-book" whatever that may mean but his disappointment at the refusal of Mr. Fowler to embark on a doubtful, perhaps fatal, policy simply in consequence of a snatch victory in what Sir Richard Temple described as a thin House on a Friday night. It has been assumed that Mr. Fowler in the line he has adopted on this question was merely the mouthpiece of the much-abused officials, that he allowed himself to be guided by the authorities in Simla and in Whitehall. We now learn that the entire Cabinet is responsible, and not Mr. Fowler alone for the decision come to regarding the famous "snap division." "Our decision," says Mr. Fowler, "was arrived at by a unanimous Cabinet, after full and careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, and with a full belief on our part that no other decision was open to us than the one at which we arrived." This declaration is interesting as showing that important Indian questions are not always disposed of here in an offhand or haphazard manner, while it must increase Mr. Naoroji's despondency by convincing him in spite of his "strong faith in the justice of the English people" that he can now never expect to receive any help from the present Government in establishing Simultaneous Examinations. Mr. Naoroji had earlier in the debate appealed first to the Conservatives, and then to the Liberals dwelling with a naivete that caused some of his audience to smile on the ready manner in which Lord Rosebery understood the Indian problem when it was explained to him by the speaker at Poona some years ago. After Mr. Fowler's statement as to the unanimity of the Cabinet, Mr. Naoroji must have had misgivings as to whether the Prime Minister did, after all, really "understand" the subject! Although Mr. Fowler's promise to appoint a Select Committee next Session merely to inquire into Indian Government expenditure in India and in England, is regarded in some quarters as superfluous, and as not unlikely to result in a manner unfavourable to India—that has long been Sir Charles Dilke's idea—nothing but praise is bestowed by the Opposition journals on the statesmanlike attitude adopted by the new Secretary of State in both of his speeches. Sir W. Wedderburn, more in sorrow than in anger, pointed out yesterday, that Mr. Fowler elicited the enthusiastic cheers of Opposition members, but could not get a sound of applause from the Liberal benches. Considering that the Liberal benches were for the most part empty, and contained only a few supporters of the Congress programme, the silence on the Ministerial side of the House was not surprising; and in any case the hon. baronet did not show much sagacity in using a weapon that cuts on both side. The Unionist press reflects, and in some respects exaggerates, the favour with which Mr. Fowler's speeches were received by all but the Congress party. The Liberal press for the most part says as little as possible, but the *Star* gives vent to its indignation in the following terms:—"When he went to the India Office we hoped, in common with many others, that a new, a strong, and an independent force would be brought to bear upon the dead-weight of official optimism and complacency. We confess that we have been disappointed. Mr. Fowler has allowed himself to drop, apparently without a protest, into the well-worn official grooves, and is, it would seem, prepared to support the bureaucrats-made-perfect of the India Office against all criticism from without." It is clear that Mr. Seymour Keay is the sort of man that the geniuses of Stone-cutter Street would like to see installed as Secretary of State for India.

Notwithstanding the flow of oratory in the House of Commons during the past few days I am afraid that Ireland, and not India, has occupied the larger share of public attention. The full dress debate in the gilded chamber on the Evicted Tenants Bill lasted two nights, and ended without any compromise being arrived at. One of the most notable of the speeches was that delivered by the Marquis of Lansdowne, whose peculiar position as an Irish landowner apart from his high standing in the political world invested his utterances with particular importance. But moderate as his remarks were, and anxious as he seemed to come to some arrangement of a voluntary character, he shifted the burden of trying to find a settlement on the shoulders of the Government, thereby leaving the question where it stood originally. Whatever people may think about the decision arrived at by the peers not to interfere with what Mr. Courtney calls this "plague spot" it must be admitted that from a rhetorical point of view the best speaking was on the Opposition side. Whilst powerful speeches were made by the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Salisbury, not to mention others, the defence of the Ministerial measure was practically left to the Lord Chancellor, who spoke with a vigour rarely exhibited in the House of Lords. Lord Tweedmouth's "breezy" utterances were notable, not only because they drew from the Leader of the Opposition some stinging retorts. But why Lord Rosebery put up his small fry—Lords Ribblesdale, Sandhurst, and Monkswell—it is difficult to say unless he agreed with the rather bold remark of Lord Herschell that it was no use arguing with the peers on such a question. The Prime Minister who displayed quite unusual nervous excitement throughout the debate, made what for him must be considered a feeble speech. Of the thirty peers who composed the minority twenty hold office, and five have been created by the present Government. The position of the Liberals in the House of Lords seems to grow worse every day. Lord Roberts who was present during the discussion, and did the honours of the House to one or two Anglo-Indians did not vote. The Irish are asking what Lord Rosebery is going to do next?

One of the principal features of modern journalism is the increase of illustrated weekly newspapers. The progress made in this direction during the past eight or ten years is simply marvellous. It is curious to note in this connection that the dailies, though smitten with the fever a few years ago, have completely recovered,and now show no desire to compete with the regular picture papers. Two of the evening journals, the *Westminster* and the *Pall Mall*, continue to adorn their columns with caricatures when Parliament is sitting, and they occasionally publish more or less rough portraits. The *Star* and the *Sun* do not frequently break out into pictorial caricature, whatever may be said about their letter-press, but they occasionally indulge in portraits. Beyond now and then producing a sketch map of some campaign like that now taking place in the Far East, or certain naval manœuvres, the morning journals continue in the beaten track. They probably think that they could not hope to rival the *Daily Graphic* which has acquired an excellent position for itself and would be greatly missed if it were to disappear. Two or three new ventures in pictorial journalism are about to be launched into the world, one of these being the paper that Mr. Harry Furniss has been engaged in organizing since he severed his connection with *Punch*. The capital required is being found by a company, which Mr. Furniss has formed under the familiar title of "Lika Joko (Limited)." Though he would probably not apply either to Sir Richard Temple or Mr. Swift MacNeill if he were in need of a testimonial, Mr. Furniss is a clever caricaturist, but somehow *Punch* seems to get on very well without him, and if he is well advised, he will not fill his pages with sketches from his own pen. One may have too much of a good thing even in comic journals—for we can hardly imagine Mr. Furniss as the conductor of a journal that is not comic. There has been a good deal of talk in political, literary, and journalistic circles this week about the sale of the *Saturday Review* by the Beresford Hope family to Mr. Lewis Edmunds, the barrister. Mr. Edmunds, who also owns a lay journal and Sunday paper, intends, it appears, to occupy the editorial chair himself, *vice* Mr. Walter Pollock, who has occupied that position with fair ability for ten or a dozen years. The fact, that Mr. Pollock's right hand man, Mr. Saintsbury, remains at any rate for the present on the staff, confirms the report that the new proprietor does not intend to change the policy of the *Saturday*. The wonder is that with the improvement that has taken place in the daily press and the greater amount of attention now paid, by the morning papers especially, to literature, the weekly reviews should be able to hold their own in London. In country-houses and rural parsonages they are of course almost a necessity.

SOME contributions to the literature of school blunders are made by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the children belonging to the junior division of a high class public institution in London. "What happened at the battle of Waterloo? King Harold was slain." "Did William I. have any daughters? Yes, Elizabeth, Mary, and Anne." In Scripture, geography, and grammar the pupils display an independence of thought worthy of their historical efforts. "Geography is that part of speech which tells us about a noun," says one bright spark. "Masculine, horse; feminine, lady horse or pony. Masculine, tailor; feminine dressmaker." "There are only three words in the English language, 'proper,' 'common,' and 'abstract.'" "Australia is in Europe and belongs to Christopher Columbus." "A drought is a thing cows drink out of." "An isthmus is a big body of land running astray." "A plain is generally fertile because nothing will grow there." "The Crimea is a peninsula joined to Russia by the Himalaya Mountains." "What was Levi doing by the Lake of Galilee? Collecting the taxes on goods that came into England." That was before the era of free-trade, or possibly the taxation was only for purposes of revenue. "The ark was taken by the Philistines into the battle to kill Eli's two sons, Elijah and Samuel." Finally, one pupil of exceptional promise asserts that when Henry VIII. asked Wolsey if he should marry Anne Boleyn, the great Cardinal replied, "You have the right sow by the ear." The same pupil, turning interrogator, asks, "When the Prince of Wales goes out does he wear his feathers?"

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Company's steam-ship Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, with the Overland Mails of 17th August, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 9 p.m., on Saturday. On August 21 while the vessel was in the Bay of Biscay, a baker, named Simpson, who had given way to excessive drinking, committed suicide by jumping overboard. A similar melancholy incident occurred in the Red Sea, on August 24, when a native fireman, overcome as is supposed by the excessive heat, came up on deck from the engine-room, and deliberately jumped overboard. The monsoon was moderate during the period the vessel was crossing the Indian Ocean. She brought the following passengers.—

FROM LONDON.

Baeke, Mr	McCausland, Mr
Ballard, Lieut C	Morris, Mr G S
Borthwick, Mrs, and child	Muthie, Dr and Mrs, and infant
Bird, Mrs	O'Connor, Mr
Burton, Mr J	Ramsbottom, Mr
Chadwick, Mr R	Souter, Lieut A B
Connell, Mr C	Smith, Mr
Force, Miss	Watson, Mr A V
Gerard, Mr	Woolkit, Mrs, and infant
Halding, Surg-Maj and Mrs, and two infants	Wright, Mr W R

FROM BRINDISI.

Arnott, Dr	Milne, Mr
Biddle, Mr J E W	Munroe, Mr
Briscoe, Mr and Mrs	Partridge, Mr and Mrs
Clough, Rev and Mrs J C	Sitwell, Mr S A H
Esmond, Mr	Stiven, Mr J
Fraser, Mr J S	Tottenham, Mr
Holford, Lieut J W E	Watling, Mr
Lamb, Mr	Watson, Mr
Meyerstein, Mr	Williams, Lieut C E
McLeod, Mr N F	

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Green, Lieut G N	Holremen, Mr and Mrs, child and infant

FROM MALTA.—Judson, Mr E W

FROM ADEN.—One Mail Officer and Seven Assistants.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

PARLIAMENTARY.

IN the House of Lords, on Monday, the second reading of the Tenants Arbitration (Ireland) Bill was moved by Earl Spencer, which Lord Balfour met by an amendment for its rejection. The debate was continued until after midnight when it was adjoured. The other principal speakers were the Duke of Argyll, Lord Lansdowne, the Marquis of Londonderry, and Lord Tweedmouth. The debate was resumed on Tuesday by the Duke of Devonshire, who was followed by Lord Ashbourne, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Clanricarde, and other peers, the last speakers being the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Rosebery. On a division the second reading of the Bill was negatived by 249 votes against 30.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Local Government (Scotland) Bill was under consideration, and the clauses were finally agreed to. The Railway and Canal Traffic Bill was then discussed in Committee. On Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the course of business during the remainder of the Session. In the Committee on the Mines (Eight Hours) Bill a strong debate arose on the compulsory character of the Bill, which was objected to by the represantatives of the Durham and Northumberland miners. Eventually the debate was adjourned. The debate was resumed on Tuesday, and among those who spoke in support of the amendment limiting the operation of the Bill to districts in which a majority of the workmen were in favour of its application was Mr. J. Chamberlain. On a division being taken the amendment was carried by 112 votes against 107. Progress was then reported. On Wednesday the Mines (Eight Hours) Bill was withdrawn. Mr. S. Smith's proposition for an inquiry into the Indian revenues was discussed, and Mr. H. Fowler promised that a Parliamentary enquiry should be granted.

IRELAND.

The rejection of the Evicted Tenants Bill by the House of Lords was discussed at meetings of the two Nationalist organizations in Dublin on Wednesday. At the National League meeting it was contended that the British Liberals were really indifferent to Irish questions, and that the Irish Nationalists ought to maintain an attitude of independence of any English party. At the National Federation meeting the speakers denounced the House of Lords as having indulged in another exhibition of their "ancient and hereditary hate" of the Irish people.

The proposal of the Parnellite majority in the Dublin Town Council to increase the Lord Mayor's salary from £4,000 to £5,000 per annum is exciting much indignation among the ratepayers, who complain that they are too heavily taxed already. It is not expected that the proposal will be persisted in.

GENERAL.

The German Emperor on Monday proceeded to Aldershot. His Majesty was received at the station by the Duke of Connaught, and was conducted by a guard of honour to the camp, where he held a review of the troops.

The Emperor was present on Tuesday at a sham fight held in the Long Valley at Aldershot, in which the whole of the troops of the division were engaged. His Majesty proceeded from Aldershot in the evening to Gravesend, and embarked on his yacht, and left on the following morning on his return to Germany.

The Ministerial Whitebait Dinner was held at Greenwich on Wednesday evening after having been in abeyance for many years. Lord Tweedmouth presided, and upwards of 40 members of the Government were present. Among the absentees were Mr. John Morley and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.

In the Royal Yacht Squadron's Regatta at Cowes on Friday the Britannia easily won, against the Iverna and Viking, the Meteor Shield, presented by the German Emperor, which now becomes the absolute property of the Prince of Wales, having been won by him in two successive years. In a 50-mile race on Tuesday the Britannia was beaten by the Satanita.

Mr. Gladstone spoke on Tuesday at a *fete* in aid of the Hawarden Institute, and expressed a belief that much might be done in the development in this country of what the French called *la petite culture*, and that thereby the position of the agricultural classes might be bettered.

The Surrey cricket eleven on Friday defeated Somersetshire by four wickets. On Saturday, Kent was beaten by Yorkshire by 10 wickets; the match between Middlesex and Gloucestershire was drawn unfinished; Derbyshire beat Leicestershire by an innings and 36 runs; and Hampshire won by two wickets against Warwickshire. Several other country matches have been decided this week. Surrey defeated Gloucestershire by an innings and 49 runs. Yorkshire beat Middlesex by four wickets, and Lancashire won against Sussex by six wickets. The match between Notts and Somersetshire was drawn unfinished.

All the sections of the British Association were in session on Monday. The most interesting episode in the proceedings, perhaps, was the communication by Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay in the chemical section of their discovery of a new gas in the atmosphere. At a meeting of the general committee, held in the afternoon,it was resolved that the meeting of the Association for 1896 should be held at Liverpool; and Sir Douglas Galton was elected president of next year's meeting at Ipswich, the date of which was fixed for September 11.

The negotiations that have been going on for the settlement of the Scotch coal strike have not been successful. Meetings of employers and men were held on Friday in Glasgow, and both parties resolved to maintain their previous attitude. The programme of competitions at the meeting at Shoeburyness of the National Artillery Association was completed on Friday. In the afternoon Lord Roberts inspected the camp, and subsequently at the distribution of the prize he delivered a brief address.

Early on Sunday morning a collision occurred about 20 miles from Douglas,Isle of Man, between the passenger steamer Prince of Wales, running between Douglas and Liverpool, and a coal-laden vessel, the Hibernian. The latter sank almost immediately, and of her crew of ten two were drowned and two others injured.

The Scotch Express which arrived at St. Pancras terminus between 8 and 9 o'clock on Sunday morning met with a serious accident in the station. Owing, it is alleged, to the failure of the brakes to act, it ran alongside the arrival platform at a speed so great that when the engine struck the buffer stops it broke them and embedded itself in the embankment beyond, while the front part of the train was wrecked, and 19 passengers were injured.

On Tuesday night a packet which had been placed in the letter-box at a post-office in New-cross-road exploded with a loud report, but little damage was done. The explosive is believed to have been gunpowder, which had been placed in a small cardboard tube, afterwards found almost intact, and bearing the inscription, "In memory of Ravachol, Vaillant, Bourdin, Polti, Santo."

Paul Koczula, 24, convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of Mrs. Rasch in Shaftesbury-avenue in May last, was hanged on Tuesday within the walls of Newgate. Immediately before he was executed he declared that he was innocent.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Gen. J. F. Berthon, Bo., Ret.; Lieut.-Gen. G. N. K. Anker-Yonge; Lieut.-Col. C. F. Johnstone-Douglas; Col. G. R. Gambia; Sir A. G. Ellis; Rev. Lord Charles Thynne; Lady Frances Anne Baillie.

THE POONA FLOWER SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 1.

THE annual show of fruit and flowers, which is one of the notable events of the Poona season, was opened, yesterday, by his Excellency Lord Harris. There was a large and fashionable gathering present, including the Commander-in-Chief and members of Government. The Council Hall presented a charming appearance, full of tables spread out with the prettiest of flowers arranged in the most artistic manner possible. The general impression amongst those who have visited the show for years seems to be that the present show is a distinct improvement in several ways upon its predecessors. A larger number of native ladies and gentlemen competed this year than in any previous occasion. Although the show of roses was not particularly striking, the orchids were simply remarkable for rarity and beauty, and the show of flowering begonias was quite a new feature of this year. The ferns were choicer and better on this occasion than formerly. Among the native prize-winners the principal were, Mrs. K. M. Heeramaneck, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, Mr. Naegamvala, and Mr. Narayen Dwarkadas. The chief European exhibitors were the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, Mrs. Mollison, Mrs. Scannell, and Mr. Bromley. A great deal of attention was bestowed on the ferns this year, and some of the choicest exotic ferns were exhibited. So good were the groups that the judges had some difficulty in deciding the winner. Mrs. Heeramaneck took first prize, Mr. Crowe second, and Major Macpherson third. In exotic ferns Major Macpherson took first prize and Mrs. Heeramaneck second. In indigenous ferns, Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir took first prize, Mrs. Scannell second. Mrs. Heeramaneck also took prizes for the best collection of flowering plants, and the first prize for geraniums, viz., geraniums and begonias. The Commander-in-Chief's prize for the best group of ornamental plants was also gained by this lady. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer took first prize for the finest foliage plant in the exhibition with a curious species of dracæna which he showed. Mr. Crowe took second with a well grown cycus. Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangeer obtained first prize for palms and caladiums, second for foliage plants and flowering begonias. Mr. Narayan Dwarkandas got the prize for the best plant in flower in the exhibition for a particularly good dendrobium orchid. He had first prize for alocacias, Mrs. Scannell taking second. She also took first prize for dracænas. Mr. Crowe's collection of coleus was particularly attractive. Sir Jamsetjee took a special prize for his phloxes, first prizes for annuals and dahlias, second prize for coleus and crotons, third prize for foliage plants. Mr. Bromley took first prize for crotons, while his show of dahlias was much admired. The competition for the prize given annually by H. E. the Governor, for a dinner table decoration for eight persons, arranged by a lady, did not call out so many competitors this year but the seven competitors all showed very pretty tables. Miss Turnbull's table which took the first prize was really a lovely arrangement of roses and rose pink silk. Miss Ozanne and Miss Nicoll's table was adjudged second prize, and was a sweetly pretty design in green and white of fern leaves and bridal creeper. Mrs. Birdwood's table took third prize. It was a decoration of eucharis lilies and maidenhair ferns with silver ornaments and white china. Mrs. Cockburn-Curtis' table was highly commended and it was really from an artistic point of view the best reposeful shade of green thrown over the table by green grasses and plates, lit up by the aster amellus flower, making it generally admired. The prize for butler's tables was awarded to Colonel Curtis' butler. The show of cut flowers was exceedingly good, Miss Cooke and Mrs. Mollison taking first and second prizes.

The show of vases of flowers was one of the prettiest points in the exhibition. True, there were only ten exhibits, but they were all beautiful. Mrs. Pottinger's vase was charming as also was that of Miss Cooke, who obtained first prize, the former lady taking second. The baskets of flowers arranged by ladies were most of them very choice. Mrs. Mollison had an extremely curious rustic basket and stand, whilst one lady's basket was in the form of a barrel on a cart. Mrs. Scannell and Mrs. Pottinger took the prizes for bouquets arranged by a lady. The shower bouquets both of them exhibited were superb. Another feature in the show was the baskets of wild flowers. Miss Tapsel's large basket looked like a piece from some shady dell; but Miss Cooke's basket had a greater variety in it, wherefore she was accorded first prize.

A quaint and novel feature of the flower show this year, but one which attracted a large number of the more curious visitors was a collection of economic plants arranged in a corner of the hall. This contained some of the plants we read about but very seldom see, except in the shape of their matured products. The coffee plant, the sabie grass, which is rapidly becoming known as the Indian esparto grass, from which paper is made, the plant which supplies the material for sola topis, the cannabis sativa, hemp plant, which lately gave rise to a commission; carob plant, labelled "the husks which the swine did eat," the pepper plant, the kuskus plant, the coca plant, annato, turmeric, rhea fibre, mhowa, arrowroot, cotton plant, &c. The show of vegetables was not particularly striking, a sheaf of oats grown at Panchgani by Prof. Cooke, and some remarkably fine potatoes and coffee grown at the Awkai farm being the most striking of the exhibits. It is satisfactory to know that the judges endorse the general opinion that the show taken as a whole is a great success of this year.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 1.

The final tie was played to-day between the Staff team and the Poona Horse, and a fast game resulted in a win for the Poona Horse by eight goals and one subsidiary to one goal.

Dr. Stewart played a good game for the Poona Horse and hit four of the eight goals scored by them, also making two of the four subsidiaries. Mr. Newnham, who substituted Mr. Fraser, who, it will be remembered, met with a nasty accident, breaking his collar-bone, made three goals and the other two subsidiaries. Mr. Gordon Gordon hit the other goal. Captain Grantham also played very steadily for his team. Captain Lecky who played well for the Staff team, and scored the only goal they made, had a very nasty fall in the third quarter, his pony crossing his legs when turning sharply. The pony came down on his side, crushing his rider's leg, and throwing him violently on the ground. The doctors present found that Captain Lecky had sustained no serious injury but advised him not to continue the game. He, however, persisted, and mounting a fresh pony continued the game. Both Captain Upperton and Mr. Bond had slight disasters with their ponies.

THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Plain" who thinks himself much versed in "betting customs" simply betrays his ignorance when he says, "that the result is always dependent on time." Bets as a rule, should be always quite explicit from beforehand so that any question or doubt may not arise afterwards. In a bet nothing should be understood and nothing should go without saying. If it was not expressly mentioned from beforehand that the match would be a draw, or otherwise at *such-and-such a time* then, I think, the bets are only on the issue, and should be so decided. However, I agree with "Plain" that the question being made a vexed one, it should be referred to some higher and independent authority and not one connected with the match.—Yours, &c.,

B. AND C.

ADMIRAL S. MAKAROFF has written a pamphlet setting forth the desirability of an international agreement with regard to the publication of the materials contained in the meteorological log-books of ships in all parts of the world.

A SOMEWHAT romantic story is disclosed in a private bill which has passed through the House of Lords and is now undergoing the like process in the House of Commons. The suppliant was born at South Lambeth early in the fifties, the child of British parents. No sooner had she attained her majority than she was united to a German baron at Stuttgart. The marriage was dissolved by the Wurtemberg Courts after the lapse of half-a-dozen years. Twelve months later the lady returned to Kent, was married to another German subject, and went to reside in Jersey. After nine years of wedded life she obtained the dissolution of her second marriage in the Royal Provincial Court, Munich, and in 1893 she was discharged from Wurtemberg nationality, on the condition that she transferred her domicile to a country not forming part of the German Empire. Being now domiciled in Great Britain, she is desirous of again becoming a subject of the Queen, and she applies to Parliament for an act to enable her to do so.

THE FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

THE following Notification was published on Saturday by the Finance and Commerce Department as a *Gazette of India* Extraordinary:—

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Public Debt.

No. 4426.

Simla, the 1st September, 1894.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock Certificates" issued in lieu thereof and Loan Certificates with coupons attached:—]

1. Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55 will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta), on December 31, 1894, on which date the interest on such Notes will cease.

2. Proprietors of Notes hereby advertised for discharge have the option, which must be exercised before noon of Wednesday, October 3rd, 1894, of tendering their Notes for reduction of interest from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent., such reduction to have effect from December 31, 1894, in the case of Notes tendered before noon of Monday, September 17; and from June 30, 1894, in the case of Notes tendered thereafter.

3. The reduced loan thus constituted will be known as 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55, and no part of it will be paid of or discharged before August 1, 1904, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council in the *Government Gazette*.

4. Notes may be tendered for reduction of interest at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England) or Treasury to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed:—

"This Note (or Stock Certificate) is tendered for reduction of interest in terms of Notification of September 1, 1894."

5. On Notes so tendered before noon of Monday, September 17 (in addition to any interest already due and payable on them), four anna per Rs. 100 will be paid on account of difference of interest from June 30, 1894, till December 29, 1894; on Notes tendered thereafter no payment on account of difference of interest will be made.

6. Every Note so tendered will be enfaced in the following terms before it is returned to the proprietor:

"The interest payable on this Note is reduced to 3½ per cent., and the principal amount will not be discharged before August 1, 1904."

In the case of Loan Certificates with coupons attached each outstanding coupon will be stamped "Interest reduced to 3½ per cent." before the certificate is returned to the proprietor.

7. All future payments of interest on any Note so enfaced will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent., instead of 4 per cent.

8. When a Note so enfaced comes in ordinary course under renewal, it will be renewed in its original form, save that—

(1) For "four per cent." will be substituted "three and a-half per cent."

(2) A clause will be added at the end—"The Governor-General-in-Council hereby engages that this Note shall not be discharged before August 1, 1904."

9. If by reason of the duly certified absence from India of the proprietor or of one of the proprietors of a Note included in the terms of this Notification a legal signature to the endorsement mentioned in clause 4 cannot be given by noon of Monday, September 17, or Wednesday, October 3, as the case may be, then in such case the tender will be accepted if the Note be left before such time in the custody of the Public Debt Office, Bank, or Treasury (as the case may be), and the tender be legally signed within 21 days thereafter. This clause does not apply if the proprietor has an Attorney in India empowered to sell.

10. In addition to the above payment of interest, a further payment of two annas per Rs. 100 will be made as brokerage or commission to the receipt of the person, whether proprietor or agent, who tenders the Note for reduction of interest.

11. The Secretary of State will issue a Notification in London stating the terms on which Notes hereby advertised for discharge will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

By order of the Governor-General-in-Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. MARINE BATTALION.

THIS annual fixture was played on Saturday afternoon, and terminated in a very easy victory for the Gymkhana. The Marine Battalion captain having the choice, elected to put his men on the defence first, and thus take advantage of the good wicket. With the exception of Surgeon-Major Burroughs none of the men showed any game. Lieutenant Creagh who usually manages to make a score was disposed of for 8, by Captain Stanley Smith. Lieutenant Raymond having returned Cheetham to the bowler's hand retired with 7 to his credit. Private Sheikh Ebrahim carried his bat for 11. Dr. Burroughs (19) was secured without a single chance and in good style, the Marine Battalion having scored only 67.

The Gymkhana commenced their venture early in the afternoon and their last man was given l-b-w just at the time of drawing stumps, their innings ending in a total of 121 runs. Mr. Macbeth's 21 was the top score, the next best was Captain Stanley Smith's innings of 20. With three exceptions every one of the Gymkhana team obtained double figures. Among the bowlers Cheetham secured the average of six wickets for 27 runs, Benson 2 for 14, while Hatherall and Stanley Smith took one wicket for 4 and 13 runs, respectively.

The following are the scores:—

MARINE BATTALION.

Dr Burroughs, b Cheetham	19
Peon Gunnak, c Cheetham, b Hatherall	0
Pte Kunmehtar, c Macbeth, b Cheetham	3
Lce-Naik Shaikh Khan, b Cheetham	0
Lieut Raymond, c and b Cheetham	7
Lieut Creagh, b Stanley Smith	8
Pte Shaikh Ebrahim, not out	1
Lce-Naik Pandnak, c Smith, b Cheetham	13
Pte Shaikh Cassim, b Benson	0
Gonnak, c Smith, b Benson	3
Sonnak, c and b Cheetham	4
Extras	9
Total	67

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Benson	55	14	4	2
Cheetham	101	27	6	6
Hatherall	35	4	4	1
Stanley Smith	20	13	0	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt Smith, c Raymond, b Ibrahim	6
Mr Macbeth, l-b-w Kanmehter	21
Mr Cheetham, c Burroughs, b Sherkhan	0
Mr Dunk, b Kanmehter	14
Mr Syme, b Sonnak	14
Capt Hatherall, b Ibrahim	10
Capt Benson, b Kanmehter	11
Mr Wilson, l-b-w Kanmehter	12
Capt Stanley Smith, c Kanmehter, b Sherkhan	20
Mr Reid, st Sonnak, b Sherkhan	10
Mr Young, not out	1
Extras	2
Total	121

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Sheikh Ibrahim	55	26	4	2
Sherkhan	55	32	3	3
Kanmehter	83	35	7	4
Sonnak	45	14	4	1
Gonnak	15	11	0	0

LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE VS. MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

An interesting match was played between the above teams on the Esplanade, on Saturday, and ended in a win for Ralli's team by one wicket and 48 runs. For the Lancashire team Sergeant-Major Kelly and Lieutenant Hancock played very well. The former compiled a splendid 23, while the latter carried his bat for a capital 35. Ralli's team began a very good game, but scored rather slowly towards the end. However, they declared, at call of time, 133 runs for nine wickets down, towards which Gagrat contributed a slashing 62 and Machliwala (junior) and Mistri a neat and well-played 19 and 17, respectively. Writer bowled well for Ralli Brothers, taking seven wickets for 37 runs, and was responded to, on the side of the Lancashire team, by Lieutenant Greig, who took six for 37 runs. The following are the scores:—

LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE C. C.

Lieut Greig, b Writer	0
Sergt-Major Kelly, b Gagrat	23
Sergt Mudge, l-b-w b Davar	2
Lieut Hancock, not out	35
Pte Thompson, b Gagrat	1
H A Robinson, b Writer	0
Pte Brooker, b Writer	0
J T Lowndes, b Writer	0
Capt Stable, b Writer	5
Pte Connelly, b Writer	2
Pte O'Donnell, b Writer	3
Extras	14
Total	85

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

Gagrat, b Greig	62
Mistri, b Greig	17
Machliwalla (jr), b Greig	19
Davar, b Greig	0
Nassif, c Greig, b O'Donnell	9
Machliwalla, not out	12
Hussey, c Stable, b Greig	0
Writer, c Kelly, b O'Donnell	3
Rodgers, st Kelley, b Greig	3
Vijeykar, b O'Donnell	1
Shamrao, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	133

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THERE will be a Highland and a Gurkha brigade at Lahore during the durbar week, each commanded by the senior officer of the regiments brigaded. The third brigade will be commanded by Colonel Waterfield.

THE vacancy in the Military Accounts Department caused by the retirement of Colonel Rowlandson will be filled by the promotion of Major Macpherson, who will be posted to Rawalpindi as Comptroller.

SIR ANTONY MACDONELL, the Home Member, will leave Simla on November 10 for Calcutta, and after about a fortnight's stay there, will proceed to Lahore for the Viceregal durbar.

THE Secretary of State has, it is understood, authorised the Government of India to deal with applications for extension of tenure of Staff appointments except in the case of heads of Departments, General Officers commanding districts, Colonels-on-the-Staff, and commandants of regiments, which must be referred to the India Office.

THE East Lancashire Regiment have now been back from camp in their old barracks for some time without having had any return of cholera, so it may be hoped confidently that they have seen the last of the scourge. As for the garrison generally and the civil station, the epidemic passed them over very lightly, and there has not been a case of any sort for over three weeks. Lucknow, therefore, is beginning to be quite herself again, and is fully prepared to enjoy the forthcoming monsoon meeting, the prospects of which are excellent, as at least six stables from outside stations are known to be coming.

NEWS has been received that Ah Waing, one of the leaders of the gang who have for some time past committed depredations on Amherst on the Siam frontier, has been shot on the British side of the frontier early in the season. Mr. Mercer, District Superintendent, met the Siamese officials at Myawadi, east of Moulmein, where the plan of operation was decided. These are now said to be successful. Gangs have been scattered, several having been killed and others, who have been captured, have been extradited to Bangkok, or are awaiting trial at the Sessions. The few still at large are said to have made their way northwards towards Limmee and Lakon.

THE breach on the Oude and Rohilkhand line at the Ghurra bridge is not so bad as to interfere with passenger traffic. The river has fallen eighteen inches, but the diversion will not be ready for some time as the water is very deep where the bank has been cut into. A staff of coolies is employed to bring passengers' luggage across. The only incovenience to passengers, if it is not raining at the time, is the change from one train to the other, and the walk for the short distance over the break. Of course, if there is a sudden rise in the river, the bank may get completely cut through, but this is not likely.

A MISTRI employed in the Military Works in Sialkote has filed a complaint against an officer of the Scots Fusiliers in the court of the Cantonment Magistrate for causing him to be flogged by two European soldiers of the above regiment. A summons has been issued against the officer and the sergeant who inflicted the punishment under Sections 323 and 342 I. P. C., and the case has been fixed for the 29th instant.

A TELEGRAM, dated Mhow, 29th August, says :—A private of the Durham Light Infantry died, to-day, of hydrophobia. He was bitten on the 31st July by a comrade's dog, and it now appears on inquiry that this dog had previously been attacked by a mad "pi," which ran through the barracks. Had this been known the man would have been sent to Paris.

THE public of Travancore are going to found a gold medal, to be called the "Thomson gold medal," in grateful recognition of the services rendered to the public by Surgeon-Captain H. B. Thomson while in Travancore. The medal will be given annually to the student, male or female, who passes best in the L.M.S., M.B., or M.D. Examination of the Madras University. The student must be a Travancorean.

IT is understood that the Imperial and Bengal Governments have been in active communication concerning rules for the inspection of emigrants after recruitment for Assam tea gardens. The question of accommodation has also received careful attention, and the final orders of the Government of India on the draft rules submitted from Bengal have now been returned to the provincial authorities for publication in due course.

REVENUE authorities in the Central Provinces are puzzled to explain a small but decided falling off in the sales of receipt stamps. In view of the rapid growth of trade, and the steady expansion in the sales of document stamps, the returns of last year might reasonably be expected to show a marked increase in the demand for receipt stamps ; but, in so far as any change has occurred, it has been in the opposite direction. A possible explanation has been suggested by the local Government. Owing, it is thought, to the fact that a receipt for money is in nearly all cases the completion of a business transaction, receipted documents are only occasionally needed for production in court, and as neither of the parties to a payment is strongly interested in reporting a failure to stamp the receipt, the law is probably evaded in a very large number of cases. It is not surprising that the revenue of receipt stamps is small as compared with that which is derived from document stamps, for in view of possible civil suits the creditor is very strongly interested in securing compliance with the law. The local Government is of opinion that although something may be done to increase the sales of receipt stamps by providing greater facilities for their sale, they will probably never be so widely used as the law intends.

IT has been decided that for the present no steps will be taken in connection with the re-construction of the places damaged by the Gohna Lake, and nothing can be proposed, as the sides of the hills round the lake must be sudden and more slips seem likely to occur. Nothing can be done until the whole place settles down into its normal condition.

THE Lyall Commission is sitting daily. It has discussed all the issues arising out of evidence taken during the last few months, and will now draw up the final reports. Colonel Ellis has deferred his departure for England on leave till the Commission has completed its labours.

THE Viceroy will arrive at Lahore, at 9 a.m., on Monday, the 26th November. His Excellency's arrival will be public. At the Lahore Railway Station his Excellency will be received by Lord Harris and staff, Sir George White and staff, General Brackenbury, Lord Frankfort and staff, the principal civil and military officers in the station, the Chiefs of the Punjab assembled at Lahore, and any other gentlemen who may be invited to attend. A Viceregal salute will be fired when his Excellency steps out of his railway saloon. A guard-of-honour with band and colours will be drawn up outside the station, and a full Viceregal escort of Horse Artillery and Cavalry, in addition to the Governor-General's Body-guard, will be told off to escort his Excellency's carriage. The Punjab Light Horse will form part of the escort. The line of route of the Viceregal cortege to the Viceregal camp will be lined with troops. His Excellency will receive an address from the Municipal Corporation of Lahore at the Railway Station.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has decided to march to Nahan in October, *via* Sabathu and Dagshai, instead of by the Chor and Giri Valley route, as the heavy rains have done great damage to all the roads in that direction. From Nahan he will probably march *via* Tajuwala, Dadupur, and Jagadhri to Umballa, and then on to Lahore by train. His Honour will not have very much time to spend on this tour, as he must be at Rawalpindi on the 16th November to meet the Viceroy.

THE Government of India have decided not to organise a punitive expedition against the Waziris, but they will be prepared for all eventualities, the reserve brigade being equipped and held ready for field service at the shortest notice. Some of the regiments of this brigade will be stationed at Dehra Ismail Khan, and their presence there will indicate to the Waziris that reinforcements are close at hand in case of serious trouble.

AMONG recent discoveries of ancient MSS. must be noted one made by two British officers from India who were travelling in South Eastern Persia last cold weather. At Shahr-i-Jaruft they obtained two volumes of MSS. from an old mullah, which on examination proved to be of very great age. The compiler must have been a Mahomedan of the Shiah school, as they contain poems eulogising Ali, an account of the martyrdom of the Imams Hassan and Hussain, and certain prayers which the Shiahs are required to recite on occasion. The method of interpreting dreams is explained; and there are essays on exorcism, charms, &c., with figures of amulets to be worn. The books are written in Arabic and Persian, and are curious enough in their way. Shahr-i-Jaruft is an interesting spot. It was the ancient capital of Jaruft, and was a great city in the days of Khosroes I. in A. H. 680, or A.D. 1280, when Malik Dinar Turki of the Ghazi tribe was king. It was destroyed by Jenghis Khan, and again rebuilt, but was subsequently swept away by the bursting of the Hiliri River. In prehistoric times the city was called after the then reigning king, Dagi Yanus. Cut stones and old seals with many peculiar engraved designs, among them the Akrab snake, were procured by the officers during their visit, as also coins of the reigns of Khosroes I., Kai Qubad, Kai Kans, Bani Abbasi, and other kings.

THE question of language examinations and rewards having been recently under the consideration of the Government of India in the Military Department, it has been decided to abolish all rewards for Sanskrit, the authorities being unable to see that proficiency in that language is any addition to the qualifications of a military officer. The Higher and Lower Hindustani are to be left undisturbed for the present, as also those for any of the vernaculars spoken in districts where troops are cantoned or likely to be employed in case of war. The Government, however, has been struck by the lavishness of the reward (Rs. 360) for passing in Parvatiya, and has decided that success in that dialect will be sufficiently recompensed in future with a grant of Rs. 180.

"ANYONE who has had any experience of Chinese ways," 'N.' writes in the *Times*, "will not be surprised at the contradictory telegrams regarding the war in Corea. About ten years ago some of our politicals had a meeting on the Sikkim frontier with some of the officials from Tibet. In the course of conversations some reference was made to our last war with China, ending in the occupation of Pekin and the destruction of the summer place. 'Yes,' said the Tibetan officials, laughing, 'we know you said you went there, and we read with much amusement your gazettes giving your account of it all. They were very cleverly written, and we daresay deceived your own subjects into a belief that you actually went to Pekin. We often do the same thing.' This cool statement fairly staggered our politicals, who were themselves competition-wallahs but had not been educated up to this pitch of bureaucratic romancing. We need not, therefore, be surprised to hear that any general killed is resuscitated after a few days, or that sunken ironclads float again and find refuge in port, or that battles both on land and sea are fought and won in imagination to revive and encourage each of the combatants. Romancing is a fine art in China ; clever fictions are among the most valued ruse de guerre."

CASERIO SANTO was executed at five a.m., on August 16. He is said to have "died like a coward." Before his death he occupied himself by reading "Don Quixote."—Santo's brother, a man-servant, has committed suicide.—The trial was concluded at Paris, on August 12, of the thirty Anarchists. Faure, Grave, Feneon, Matha, and others were acquitted, while Ortiz was sentenced to fifteen, Chericotti to eight, and Bertani to six years' imprisonment.

A DEMOCRATIC Caucus of the House of Representatives at Washington, on August 13, decided to accept the Senate Tariff Bill. This bill, the New York correspondent of the *Daily News* points out, embodies a measure slightly less protective than the McKinley Bill, the average reduction in duties being about 15 per cent. Its chief value is the free wool clause, which tariff reformers have always believed would prove the first step in the gradual breaking-up of the present tariff system. In the course of the afternoon the Tariff Bill was passed by the House of Representatives by 182 votes to 105. It is expected that the passage of the measure will be followed by a great revival of trade and an era of general prosperity. On August 13 the House of Representatives passed four bills, intended as supplementary to the Tariff Bill, providing for the free import of sugar, iron ore, coal, and barbed wire. The Senate on August 14 read the bills a first time. The Tariff Bill has been submitted to President Cleveland for signature. He has written a letter to Mr. Wilson, thanking him for his devotion to the cause of tariff reform, and expressing sympathy with him in his personal reverse. The four bills placing sugar, coal, iron ore, and barbed wire on the free list came up for second reading in the Senate on August 15. A letter was read from the Secretary of the Treasury predicting a deficit of 29,000,000dol. should the bill pass, and a heated debate ensued. The new Tariff Bill fixes August 1 as the date of its coming into force, and it will therefore take effect immediately it is signed by the President, or at the expiration of the ten days during which the President may exercise his power to veto the measure.

AN amusing incident occurred, recently, at the Law Courts. When an undefended divorce suit was called on before Sir Francis Jeune, two counsel jumped up simultaneously to open the case. They had both got as far as "My Lord, in this case I appear for—" when they suddenly stopped and faced each other in blank astonishment. "Whom do you appear for ? asked barrister No. 1. "For the petitioner," replied No. 2. "I beg your pardon, I am instructed for the petition," answered No. 1, amidst loud laughter, in which the judge heartily joined. It transpired that the petitioner was in the Navy, and being away on foreign service some of the members of his family at home were presenting the petition on his behalf ; and somehow or another—probably through two of his relatives, each unknown to the other acting for him —two briefs were prepared with the results as stated. After some discussion barrister No. 1 yielded the case to No. 2, who, however, was unable to carry it to a successful issue as his Lordship said he must have the petitioner himself before him to give certain explanations, and ultimately the case had to stand over indefinitely for his attendance.

AN excellent story from Antwerp about the banquet given last week in honour of the Lord Mayor is related in the *World*. It seems that the use of venison at this season constitutes a penal offence, but that a rable de chevreuil figured nevertheless on the bill-of-fare. The menu got into the paper somewhat "previously," and the Public Prosecutor at once ordered the seizure of the forbidden dish, which was forthwith sent to the city alms-houses for consumption by the fortunate inmates. It was first thought that the chef had substituted mutton for venison, but it is now alleged that the paupers were suborned by the caterer to surreptitiously restore the objectionable flesh, and further proceedings of criminal nature are threatened. The precise nature of the plate consumed by the Lord Mayor will be thus made the subject of grave judicial inquiry.

GREAT animation prevailed at the Foreign Office, on Monday (Aug. 13), owing to the receipt of lengthy and important despatches from Africa. It is understood that some serious news had been received in London, and that the Cabinet had this subject under consideration on Tuesday. There have been many telegrams from the Protectorate, and it is believed that France has taken some steps which are not commensurate with British interests. Lord Dufferin arrived late on Tuesday evening from Cowes, and received several despatch-boxes from the Foreign Office. On Wednesday morning, the Ambassador caught the eleven o'clock mail train from Victoria for Paris, and in the afternoon he had an interview with M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

A MISTAKE, as to a matter of fact, was made at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. An honourable member stated in a written speech on the subject of primary education that "the number of free studentships cannot exceed 15 per cent. of the total number of students in any school, and out of these again one-third must be reserved for Mahomedans, one-third for the backward classes, and one-third for the rest." And consequently that "the reserving of two-thirds of the free studentships for the Mahomedans and the backward classes, in the case of schools where there are no Mahomedan or backward class student has the effect of refusing education to really deserving poor boys of other classes." The whole thing is an inexcusable mistake. The rules referred to are not rules to regulate free studentships in primary schools, but rules to regulate a certain kind of scholarships, viz., those paid out of public money, held in secondary schools. In other words, there was a mistake as to the subject-matter and a mistake as to the class of schools. The rules for free studentships in primary schools are accessible enough in the Vernacular Masters' Code, and are as follows :—Poor boys may be admitted without payment of any fees, but the number so admitted must not exceed 15 per cent. of the total number on the rolls. With the sanction of local boards the percentage of free boys may be increased in favour of backward classes. Bhils, Kolis, and similar tribes may be admitted free at any time and without reference to the sanctioned percentage on the recommendation of any district revenue officer. But such cases should be at once reported by the master to the deputy inspector. In the selection of free boys the preference should be given to boys of the agricultural and labouring classes. Boys of the advanced castes, such as the Brahmanical and trading castes, must in no case, exceed one-half of the sanctioned percentage of free pupils." We need only add that these rules have been in force for very many years—certainly for a quarter of a century—and that their elasticity has enabled them to work without the slightest friction in all classes of primary schools, both local board and municipal. The rules indeed date from a period long anterior to the transfer of schools to municipalities and to the birth of the great majority of municipalities, and there are educational officers of long experience who have never met with the case of a deserving boy who desired primary education and was unable to get it.

Rather late in the day, as it must be confessed, the friends and past and present students of the Poona College of Science have resolved to collect funds for a substantial memorial of Dr. Theodore Cooke, the late Principal, who retired from office last year, and who was identified with the institution from its early and humble beginnings to its present flourishing state. The "Indian Spectator's" comments on the proposal are so much to the point and so creditable to native feeling that we venture to reproduce them :—" Dr. Theodore Cooke richly deserves the memorial, which the past and present students of the Engineering College at Poona and the general public of the place, have resolved upon erecting in his honour. He was a successful teacher, and he never failed to win the esteem and love of his pupils. His temper was genial and he was popular with every one. He worked incessantly to further the interests of the college of which he was, in a sense, the founder ; and it was to his personal exertions that the L. C. E.'s of our University got an entrance into the higher and the lower grades of the Engineering Department. In point of popularity and esteem, he was, we believe, second only to Dr. Wordsworth, in the Educational Department. We wish a hearty success to the movement begun at Poona for perpetuating his memory."

The "History of the Mahrattas" which we announced in June of last year as under preparation by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang is not to be altogether abandoned in consequence of his lamented death. He bequeated the work, we understand, as a dying legacy, to the friend whom he considered most qualified to undertake it, and thus it is that it will ultimately appear under the editorship of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade. The work is, we have reason to know, in a fairly advanced stage of preparation.

Messrs. George Bell & Sons, the well-known educational publishers of London, have decided to open an educational depôt with a sample show-room in Bombay. The idea is not only to have specimens of their own educational books on view, but to be prepared to supply them and also to act as agents for maps, &c., and school furniture and Kindergarten appliances to various other well-known firms. "Thus, "their circular concludes, "the requirements of educationists in all branches of their work will be met through the ordinary trade channels by Messrs. Bell's Agency.'

The subjects for the University Prize Essays of 1895 have been announced and are as happy as usual. That for the Karsandas Mulji Prize is, The Position of Women in Ancient India, *i.e.*, India before the Mahomedan Conquest, being an Examination of the Causes which led to the Successive Changes in the Status and Dignity and Rights of Women in Vedic, Epic, and Puranic times. The subject for the Dosabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize is, The Causes and Types of the Different Fevers prevalent in Bombay, especially with Reference to the Present Drainage of the City and their Treatment. The Ashburner Prize Essay is to be a History of the Efforts to introduce European Manufactures or Manufactures according to European Processes into India, and the Causes of their Success or Failure. And, finally, the competition for the Sir George Le Grand Jacob Prize will be for the best essay upon the History and Development of the Post Office in India and the Advantages conferred by it on the Indian People.—" Educational Record."

COLONEL HOWARD VINCENT, who aspires to the position of a sort of "boss" of the Colonies, is under the disadvantage of not being taken quite seriously by the House of Commons. His activity just as the session is drawing to a close is characteristic of the man, and goes far to explain why in spite of his good intentions he is, comparatively speaking, a failure as a legislator. If we may judge from his thirst for information—yesterday he gave notice of six questions—he seems desirous of imitating those extraordinary Highland representatives—Dr. Macgregor, Mr. "Are you a Weir"—as the member for Ross and Coventry has been happily nicknamed—and Dr. Gavan Clark, who last night nettled Sir William Harcourt by accusing him of humbugging the House, because he will not attempt the hopeless task of trying to pass a Crofters Bill before the holidays and, who, to the great amusement of the Opposition, contrasted the generous conduct of Conservative landlords towards their tenants with the illiberal behaviour of some Liberal landlords. One of Colonel Howard Vincent's questions suggests that Sheffield, the town for which he sits in Parliament, does not see why she should not get something out of India as well as Manchester. He proposes to ask Mr. Fowler this day week if, having regard to the statement in the official *Labour Gazette* that 50 per cent. of the spring knife cutters at Sheffield, and a still larger proportion of the steel and table fork makers are only partially employed, and to the long continuance of this depression, he will recommend the Indian Government to remit the five per cent. import duty imposed upon hardware and cutlery by the Indian Tariff Act 1894. We shall next have the honorable and gallant gentleman—I beg his pardon, he is not, as Lord Salisbury would say, "gallant" except in the volunteer sense—requesting Mr. Fowler to command the promulgation of an ukase, making it a punishable offence for natives of India when consuming food to use their fingers instead of Sheffield table forks. Another of his questions also relates to India, and arises out of what transpired at the Ottawa Conference. Lord Jersey on that occasion promised that the law officers of the Crown should be consulted with reference to the interpretation of certain foreign treaties. Colonel Vincent wishes to know whether this has been done, and what are "the terms of their opinion as regards the conclusion of preferential trading relation between the mother-country and the Colonies founded for purposes of trade between the Colonies of the Empire, whether self-governing or crown-administered, between the United Kindom and her Majesty's Indian Empire and between India and the Colonies." Colonel Vincent will probably have to wait a long time before his ideas are carried out. In the meantime he might improve the trade of Sheffield and other industrial centres at home if he would invite his friends to ponder over what is happening in Turkey. In that country English manufactures are being gradually ousted by German productions, and why ? Because German traders ascertain by personal inquiries on the spot what the people want before attempting to supply the market. It is the old story, and what is occurring in the Ottoman Empire is only typical of what is going on in other parts of the world. I am not surprised to hear that someone in authority in Whitehall has been asking whether Lancashire studies the consular reports in which these things are set down. Our great manufacturers never open their lips without lamenting the effects of foreign competition on the trade of this country. Let them ask themselves whether they are not partly to blame for the increasing success of their rivals. Surely, it is about time that English traders dismounted from the high horse and condescended to pay some attention to the tastes of those whose custom we as a commercial nation cannot afford to dispense with.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "La oline"—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SESAMUM.

FIRST general memorandum on the prospects of the sesamum (til) crop of the season 1894 :—

The season has been generally unfavourable for sowing, except in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Madras, Bombay, and Berar the area sown is under the normal, and in the Punjab it is 7·1 per cent. below that of the final forecast of last year, which was itself below the average. In the Central Provinces sowings in Hoshanagabad and Chattisgarh are estimated to be below the average, but in Saugor and Damoh they are on a larger scale than usual. Sowings are, however, still incomplete in many parts of the country, and in the Central Provinces, where about one-fifth of the crop is grown as a cold weather crop, sowings will only commence in September. As regards the prospects of the young crops, much depends on favourable rains within the next month. In Bombay and Madras the present condition is generally fair, and in Berar it is satisfactory, but rain is needed. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh germination was good, though weeding has been interfered with by heavy rain. In the Punjab some damage has been caused by excessive rain, but in the Central Provinces the recent weather has been generally beneficial, enabling late sowings to be extended and earlier sown plants to be weeded.

COTTON.

First general memorandum on the prospects of the Indian cotton crop of the season, 1894.

In the early part of the sowing season the rainfall was generally timely and sufficient, except in Madras where the early rains failed and in Bombay, where they were late. The sowing season was favourable in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Central Provinces. In the Punjab the area is 5·3 per cent. in excess of that recorded in the previous year, which in itself was 24·4 per cent. above the normal. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the excess is 10 per cent. over the previous year, while in the Central Provinces the area appears to equal the average. Owing to the failure of the early rains, the area sown in Madras is less than half that of the previous year and is 33 per cent. below the normal. A decrease is also reported from Bombay and Berar, where the area sown falls short of the normal by as much as 11 and 8 per cent. respectively.

The prospects of the crop are generally satisfactory, especially in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Central Provinces. Germination has been impeded in some parts by excess of rain and in others by want of rain, but a good outturn may be expected except in Bombay, where the season has not been favourable, and in Madras, where there is urgent need of rain.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

First report on the indigo crop of the Punjab for 1894 (only 7 selected districts are dealt with).

The area estimated to be under indigo this year is 103,300 acres. This shows a falling-off of 6·7 per cent. from last year's area. There is a considerable falling-off in the Rohtak District, which is not explained. In Karnal it is stated that this crop is being replaced by vegetables. In Muzaffargarh there is an increase over the area of last year, but the severe floods which have occurred in that district both last year and this year have prevented the expansion of the area to its old figure. The present prospects of the crop are fair.

PUNJAB COTTON.

The first forecast of cotton crop of the Punjab.

The monsoon rains began very early this year, and the season has been exceptionally favourable to cotton, especially in the districts in the east Punjab, where it is the practice to sow "late" as well as "early" cotton. In one or two districts in the north-west, as Jhelum and Rawalpindi, there was a want of rain at sowing time, and the area has diminished. Cotton sown in low-lying wet lands has been injured by excessive rain in several districts, notably Gurdaspur and Ferozpore. Floods have injured the cotton crop in Mooltan and Muzaffagarh. On the whole, however, the season has been a very favourable one for sowing cotton. The area estimated to have been sown is 1,036,400 acres. This shows an increase of 5·3 per cent. over the area given in the final forecast of last year, which was itself 24·4 per cent. above the normal. The increase would probably have been larger still but for the very heavy rabi harvest which had to be gathered in. There has been an increase on both irrigated and unirrigated lands ; in the former case of 8·2 per cent., and in the latter of 2 per cent. The increase in the irrigated area is partly due to an extension of the Canal system in several districts ; the increase in unirrigated area is due to favourable rains. At present the prospects of the crop are good expect in low-lying tracts and on the banks of rivers, where excessive rain and floods have injured it.

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

The first report of the sesamum crop of the Punjab for 1894. (Only 16 out of 31 districts are dealt with.)

The area under sesamum is estimated at 218,100 acres. This shows a decrease of 7·1 per cent. from the final forecast of last year, but the area exceeds that of the first forecast of last year, and possibly the final return for this year may give more favourable results.

The crop has been injured in some districts by excessive rain, particularly n Gurdaspur and Amritsar, and by floods in Muzaffargarh. In the Rawalpindi Division the crop is well reported on, as also in Peshawar. On the whole, it is probable, that the crop will not fall much short of that of last year if the season continues favourable. The very heavy rabi harvest, the garnering of wheat occupied the cultivators' attention, also probably caused some contraction in the area sown.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE SETTLED DISTRICTS OF MADRAS.

IN the House of Lords on Tuesday, Aug. 14, Lord Connemara asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government had sanctioned or purposed to sanction the extension of the principles of the Bengal Tenancy Act and the Behar Cadastral Survey to the permanently settled districts of Madras ; whether full reports on the working of these measures in Bengal, showing how far they had proved acceptable to landlords and tenants, would be laid before Parliament before they were extended to Madras ; and whether the correspondence on the subject with respect to Madras could be laid before Parliament.

Lord Reay : No information has been received as to any intention to extend the principles of the Bengal Tenancy Act or of the Behar Survey to Madras. There is no correspondence on the subject with the Government of India. There are no reports showing how far the Bengal measures have proved acceptable to landlords and tenants. If the subject is submitted by the Government of India, it will be carefully considered on its own merits in connection with land tenure in Madras.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

On Monday, August 13, in the Commons, Sir W. Houldsworth asked whether the correspondence in reference to the Cotton Duties that had taken place between the India Office and the Government of India could be published.

Mr. Fowler replied that the correspondence was not completed. The India Office could not publish an imperfect statement.

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether the Government of Bengal, or the Government of India, propose to introduce into the local Legislative Council a measure to legalise their own interpretation of the words "a local area," in the Bengal Tenancy Act, in opposition to high legal authority, so as to enable them to impose further taxation on the land of Behar for the purposes of the Behar Cadastral Survey ; whether those Governments propose also to empower themselves to collect by a summary process from each landlord all his tenants' shares, in addition to his own share, of the costs of the cadastral survey, the landlord being left to recoup himself as best he can by the ordinary tedious process of law ; whether the local officers have reported that this procedure will embitter the relations between the landlords and the tenants of Behar, without reconciling the tenants to the Government survey policy ; whether the official members of the Legislative Council will be permitted to vote on these questions as they think fit ; and, whether the further correspondence, including the reports of the local officers, can be submitted to Parliament before the debate on the Indian Budget.

Mr. H. Fowler : I am not aware of any proposal such as is suggested in the first clause of the question. The Government of India are acting on the advice of their Advocate-General as to the interpretation of the words "local area." It is proposed to collect the costs of the survey, so far as that cost is not borne by the Government, from and through the landlords, by the same procedure as that by which the road cess has been collected during the past twenty-three years. I am not aware of any reports by local officers to the effect mentioned in the question. As regards the votes of the official members of the Legislative Council, there will be no difference between the Behar Survey Bill and any other Government measure. The further papers moved for by my honourable friend were laid upon the table on July 6, and were distributed to members to-day.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores. &c.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE PROPOSED INDIAN DUTIES ON COTTON.

THE quarterly meeting of this Chamber was held, on Aug. 13, Sir F. Forbes Adam presiding. The attendance of members was not large. The President said a great deal of miscellaneous business had been before the board since the last meeting of the Chamber, but few of the subjects were of great importance. The Ship Canal Committee, appointed to give what assistance it could in regard to the receiving and forwarding of goods at the port of Manchester, had issued a circular to the members of the Chamber suggesting how it might be possible to assist the expansion of the traffic on the Canal. A good many replies were received to the circular, but almost exclusively from those connected with the home and the Continental trade. In almost every case the writers evinced a desire to use the Canal if possible, and most of them said they had already done so. In some cases mention was made of difficulties and delays in the passage and receipt of goods. These complaints the committee went into carefully, consulting with the Canal authorities, and they were glad to be able to report that in almost every case the grounds of complaint had already been dealt with and removed. In appointing a full-time chairman the directors of the Canal had evidently acted with the general approval of those interested in the Canal, and they had been fortunate in obtaining the services of so able, experienced, and energetic a man as Mr. Bythell. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to see there were already some signs of an increase in the traffic on the Canal. With regard to the treaty with Spain nothing definite had yet been arrived at. There was at present a *modus vivendi*, but it might, of course, be terminated at any moment. Those who were interested in Spanish business had to sell their goods for a delivery spread over many months, and at the price they sold they took the present duty into account. Any rise in duty would, of course, be so much loss. An effort was therefore being made to get the Spanish Government to agree that no change in duty should be made without four or six months' notice. He now came to the question of the anticipated re-imposition of the

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES

on cotton goods and yarns. He was told that what he said at the last quarterly meeting upon this subject had been taken to mean that he approved of the imposition of import duties in India. Nothing was further from his thoughts. He believed that all, or nearly all, the members of that Chamber were believers in Free Trade, and he hoped he held as strongly as any member of the Chamber that duties of every sort should be avoided as far as possible. What he did say was that if owing to the course of exchange the Government found before the end of the present financial year, after making all possible efforts at economy, that there was a deficit which ought to be met by fresh taxation and if the people of India strongly expressed a desire to include Lancashire cotton in the present import duties in preference to the existing form of taxation, then he thought Lanchshire should not object, but should endeavour to see that a countervailing effective excise duty was levied at the same time. He need not tell them that what he said upon that occasion was received with extreme disfavour not only by the majority of the Chamber, but by the outside public and the press. The board of that Chamber, reflecting the opinion of the majority of members, and hearing rumours and reports of an intention to impose import duties on cotton goods took action in June last, and passed a resolution which was sent to the Secretary of State, to the effect that the Chamber disapproved of the imposition of import duties on cotton goods even if accompanied by a contervailing excise. Since then the matter had been further considered, but it had been thought well in the meantime to delay further action until later in the year. As they knew, his friend, Mr. Holland, was watching matters carefully in London, and was acting both for the proprietors of mills and manufacturers and for the representatives of the operatives in this matter. The subject would be taken up again by the board in due course.

EXCHANGE WITH INDIA

during the last few months had kept steady at about ½d. above the lowest rate touched last April, and about 1d. below the rate taken by the Government of India in their Budget last March. Silver had also kept steady for some months in the neighbourhood of 28¼d., the smaller demand for India for the last seven months having been made up by the larger demand for China. There was an opinion—formed on what ground he would not venture to say—that the Government would not take up this question till they were preparing for the next Budget at the beginning of the coming year, and that if in the meantime there should be a rise in exchange the question might not be considered at all. That, however, was only an opinion, with which at present the Chamber could have nothing to do. Another matter to which he might allude was the subject of licences for the sale of gold and silver plate. The Sectional Committee on home trade were very anxious to get the quantity of plate that might be sold without a licence increased. They thought it would be of great assistance to the trade and the board agreeing with them had sent representations to the Government on the subject. An event which had interested them all very much was the result of the Coal Concilation Board. That result gave them hope that at any rate for two years they would have no further trouble in the matter of their supplies of coal. To all persons engaged in Lancashire this was most satisfactory, whether they viewed it from the point of view of the distressing results of a strike to the miners themselves and their families, or from the point of view of the most injurious effects of such disputes upon all industries and upon our great home and foreign trade. (Hear, hear.) They had also seen what a conciliation board might do. They had seen that it could lead to a better understanding between masters and men, the men, on the one hand, finding out that there were perhaps things which it was unreasonable and unwise to demand, and the masters, on the other hand, finding out that there were some things which they might yield, although previously they might have been unwilling to do so. Should this feeling gain strength he thought we might took forward to fewer occurrences of prolonged and deplorable strikes, and to the more frequent settlement of disputes in a rapid and amicable manner by the representatives of masters and men assembled together at a

CONCILIATION BOARD.

Referring next to the use of consular reports, the President said he thought a more close, habitual, and systematic study of those papers would be of great advantage to many men engaged in trade with foreign countries. He noticed, for example, that the acting Consul-General at Constantinople, while stating that England had still a vastly preponderating share of the trade of Turkey, pointed out that Ger many was gaining little by little, thanks to the pains which German traders took to send qualified men as travellers into every part of the country to ascertain what the people wanted, and then to see that their wants were supplied at a fair and reasonable price. A great deal might be done by the English traders on the same lines with advantage to the extension of our commerce all over the world. The board of trade returns issued, a few days ago, bearing on the trade of the last seven months, had many peculiarly attractive features to the student. Our exports fell away by over £2,200,000, as compared with the seven months of last year, but they must recollect that there was a very serious falling off in the import trade into the United States for the year ending June last. The figures were for 1893 £173,280,000, and for 1894 £131,967,000, showing a reduction of £41,280,000 ; and the share of the United Kingdom in that falling off amounted to close on £12,000,000. Taking the figures for the first seven months of this year and comparing them with the first seven months of last year they would find that the falling away was about £7,000,000. While this, no doubt, was largely attributable to the financial depression and crises that America had been passing through and to general distrust with regard to

CURRENCY MATTERS

yet he thought another reason might be advanced and a very important reason—in the uncertainty as to the future of the tariff. (Hear, Hear.) He felt sure that if a settlement were arrived at and the matter no longer held in suspense there would certainly be a great revival of trade with America, in which Great Britain would get her full share. Luckily the falling away in our trade with America was largely counterbalanced by the increase in our trade with other countries, especially with British India ; and in that increase Lancashire had the largest share. He found that the shipments of Lancashire goods in the first seven months of 1892 were 2,830,241,000 yards of cottons and 134,742,000 pounds of yarn, the value of these together being £34,320,000. In 1893 Lancashire sent 2,530,530,000 yards of cotton and 110,906,000 pounds of yarn, the value of these together being £31,201,000 ; and in the seven months of this year the shipments were 3,092,000,000 yards of cottons, and 134,440,000 pounds of yarn, the value of these together being £35,487,000. From those figures they would see that in the seven months of this year the shipments exceeded those of last year by more than £4,000,000, and those of the same period of 1892 by more than £1,000,000. Turning to the

FIGURES FOR BRITISH INDIA

he found that in the seven months of 1894 the shipments exceeded those of 1893 by 3¼ millions sterling and those of 1892 by nearly two millions. Those figures were very remarkable especially in the light of the exceedingly bad trade at present prevailing in Lancashire. He feared as regarded the immediate future that there was no hope of relief save by the stoppage of the construction of new mills and the curtailment of the production of existing mills. A great deal of interesting correspondence was going on in the pages of the *Guardian*, which pointed to a desire for some combination among manufacturers. Looking to the dangers of foreign competition, he personally felt that such a thing was beyond the bounds of practicability. It was a sad thing to say, but he felt that their only hope lay in the curtailment of production. The only hopeful feature in the outlook was that all over the country at present there was great promise of a good harvest of cereals and roots and grass. Should this promise be realised, it would tell sooner or later upon the home trade. Referring, in conclusion, to the war between China and Japan, Sir Forbes Adam remarked that war generally began by creating a demand, and in this case he had no doubt that England would get a share of orders. The war need not greatly interfere with Lancashire trade, except to augment the cost of laying down goods by the amount of the war insurance premium ; because, as they knew, trade went on continually while countries were at war. (Applause.)

Mr. W. H. Holland, M.P., said that the question of the proposed duties would no doubt come up for discussion in connection with the Indian Budget during the present week. He could assure the members that the Secretary of State for India was fully alive to the views of Lancashire, and had given

THE MOST POSITIVE ASSURANCE

that the India Office would not sanction the re-imposition of duties which could be called protective. The probabilities were that no reimposition of duties would be necessary. If it should be found to be inevitable it would be for experts thoroughly acquainted with the details and technicalities of Indian trade to decide as to the efficiency of the countervailing proposals which might be made. On such a matter Lancashire men would be entitled to make their opinion heard, for the question of these import duties was a big one indeed for Lancashire. Cotton exports were the most important items of the board of trade tables, and India took by far the largest share of these goods. He had seen it stated that 120,000 operatives were constantly employed in the cotton districts in the production of goods and yarns for the Indian market. He agreed with the President as to the importance of consular reports. He did not think he would be guilty of a breach of confidence if he said that within the last few days a gentleman from the Colonial Office had directed his attention to one of these reports, and asked if they were very closely studied in Lancashire.

Mr. H. F. Hibbert (Chorley) said that if an import duty were imposed on goods which were also made in India it would have the effect of a protective duty, and would be

A SUBSIDY TO THE INDIAN MANUFACTURER

to the extent of the duty. Lancashire was prepared to compete against India on fair terms, but it would be monstrously unjust to subsidise Indian traders to the extent of five or seven per cent. particularly in view of the taxation we had to submit to in this country to maintain a safe waterway to the East.

Mr. J. F. Cheetham said it would not do for us to take up a position of *non possumus* in regard to the Indian duties. We must show those who were responsible for the Government of India that there was a better way of meeting the financial difficulty than the re-imposition of these duties. It was also of the first importance that we should convince the people of India that whatever happened we would act towards them with the strictest justice, and not simply from the point of view of our own interest. (Hear, hear.) We must regard this matters from

A HIGHER POINT OF VIEW

than local trade. He hoped that there would be such an improvement in the financial position that further discussion of the question would be unnecessary, and that when the time came the Indian Government would find it possible to obtain the necessary revenue without resorting to the reimposition of the duties.

Mr. R. D. Rusden thought that Mr. Cheetham had struck the right note. It would be disastrous to our influence as a ruling power in India if the notion took root in the minds of the Indian people, that we were governing that great country simply in the interests of our own trade.

Mr. J. A. Hulton said the proper remedy for the financial difficulties of India was international bimetallism, and the Chamber should use its influence in bringing about a conference on the subject. So long as the silver question was left in its present unsettled state so long would these difficulties recur.

Mr. H. Kirkpatrick said it was a shame that Indian affairs received so little attention from Parliament. In regard to the figures quoted by the chairman, he was afraid that a great quantity of yarns had been exported at a loss.

Mr. Brunnschweiler and Mr. H. E. Wollmer also took part in the discussion.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

WOOLWICH.

AUGUST 16 was "Duke's Day," the occasion of the half-yearly distribution of prizes and announcement of commissions. The Duke of Cambridge being unable to be present his place was taken by Gen. Sir W. O. Lennox, V. C., D. G. of Military Education, who was accompanied by Col. A. M. Delavoye, A. D., Major-Gen. E. O. Hewett, Commandant of the School of Military Engineering, and his brigade-major, Major F. C. Heath, R. A., Col. D. A. Scott, D. S. O., D. A. G., R. E., Col. A. E. Turner, D. A. G., R. A.—Lieut-Gen. Sir William Stirling, Governor, said the commission class consisted of forty-five cadets, of whom twenty-three were recommended for the Royal Engineers and twenty-two for the Royal Artillery. The gentlemen cadets of this class, with seven exceptions, entered in September, 1892, and the average age was nineteen and-a-half. The cadets' conduct, with certain exceptions in the first-class this year, had been exemplary. The Duke of Cambridge had agreed to the erection of a cricket pavilion in the Academy grounds, and it was intended to appeal for funds to past and present officers of the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery.—The following list of commissions was then read :—

Royal Engineers.—A. F. Garrett, J. D. Monro, M. R. Ellis, J. R. E. Charles, F. G. Turner, M. E. Sowerly, W. R. G. Woollen, B. W. Y. Danford, A. S. Holme, C. C. H. Hogg, H. T. G. Moore, E. N. Mosley, W. A. de C. King, I. J. Conner, C. B. O. Symons, R. G. Earle, E. H. Rooke, R. L. Waller, C. L. Magniac, R. E. Meyricke, C. J. Heath, A. D. Carden, and A. C. J. Stevens.

Royal Artillery.—H. T. Russell, G. de S. Dudley, A. R. Wainewright, H. B. Smith, H. de B. Miller, W. L. Foster, C. D. Balfour, W. H. F. Weber, C. W. Scott, E. Davidson, B. R. R. Rambaut, P. Barton, K. de l'Epee Winter, F. A. Wilson, F. L. C. Livingstone-Learmouth, F. W. Van der Kiste, S. R. Normand, N. M. Gray, W. B. Walker, L. K. Stanbrough, R. W. Castle, and G. M. Lennox.

The prizes were awarded as follows :—

Corp. Garrett, Pollock medal and memoir for distinguished proficiency, prizes for mathematics and electricity ; Senior Under Officer Charles, sword, for exemplary conduct ; Under Officer Russell, Tombs memorial scholarship (£28), as senior Artillery cadet, prizes for (artillery) fortifications, and artillery ; Corp. Sowerly, fortifications and landscape drawing ; Corp. Elles, military topography and tactics ; Corp. Turner, artillery ; Corp. Livingstone-Learmouth, riding ; Corp, Meyricke, gymnastics.

Sir W. O. Lennox reminded the cadets who were receiving their commissions that, although their competitions had come to an end, they had not done with examinations. The time had gone by when a man had only to get into the service, and then to crawl on by virtue of seniority. None of them knew how soon they might be called upon to discharge the duties of a much superior position. He himself, as a subaltern, suddenly found himself required to perform the duties of a brigadier-general, and in the army of this country there was no knowing what might happen to an officer.—The vacation will terminate on October 16.—Of the forty-five cadets who received commissions thirty-two were born in England, eight in Ireland, and five in Scotland. Messrs. Garret and Russell, who head two lists respectively, are of Irish birth. Mr. Garrett, the most distinguished cadet, is a son of Mr. W. R. Garrett, Beaconsfield-road, Clifton.

THE new P. and O. steamships which are shortly to be placed on the Calcutta line will all be fast vessels of the newest type. They are specially constructed for the carriage of tea and fine cargo, having no fewer three cargo decks designed to prevent chests from being crushed by undue pressure. There will be seven vessels of this type, the Ceylon, Madras, Singapore, and four others which are not yet ready. The Ceylon will go into dry dock in Calcutta, to receive a coat of special paint, and she is expected to make a fast run home.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : " I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THE CONDITION OF INDIA.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, Mr. S. Smith, on the motion for going into Committee on the East India Revenue Accounts, rose to move :—

"That, in the opinion of this House, a full and independent Parliamentary inquiry should take place into the condition and wants of the Indian people, and their ability to bear their existing financial burdens; the nature of the revenue system and the possibility of reductions in the expenditure; also the financial relations between India and the United Kingdom, and generally the system of Government in India."

He said that in bringing forward this resolution he did so in no hostile spirit to the Government of India. No Government was possible in India that did not act with a strong and decided hand. At the same time there was a feeling of discontent in the country that he felt it his duty to represent to the House. They objected to being the only great nation in the world that was governed at the present time by such a department of this Government as the War Office. The people of this country would have to learn that it was quite impossible to govern India now in the same arbitrary manner in which it was governed fifty years ago. Under the old East India Company it was the custom to have a full inquiry into the finances of India every twenty years, but no inquiry into the subject had been held since the Government of the country was assumed by the Crown, now some forty years ago. The proposal to hold such an inquiry was favourably received by the right hon. member for Midlothian in 1886. The people of England had no idea what a desperately poor country India was. The vast mass of the population could obtain nothing but the barest necessaries of life, and their annual income was ridiculously small. Notwithstanding that the income-tax was levied upon all incomes from 50lb. per annum upwards, it produced less than 200,000 lb. a year for each penny. The people of India complained that the salaries of the Civil servants were too high, while the military expenditure was enormous and entirely uncalled for. They also complained of the policy that was adopted on the North-West Frontier, which involved an utterly unnecessary waste of money. He believed that the military party had of late years taken the bit between their teeth, and had pushed forward the frontier defences contrary to the views of the civilian population. The next point which specially excited the indignation of the people of India was the constant growth of the pension list, which they viewed with ill-concealed alarm. He found that they were paying at the present time 4,600,000l. in this way, and this amounted to no less than 16 per cent. of the entire net revenue of India. That large sum was eaten up by people in this country, and the military proportion of it amounted to over 3,000,000l. sterling. All these pensions had to be paid in gold, and the difficulty of providing gold remittances from India was becoming daily more difficult. Upon one excuse or another some addition was made yearly to the gold debt of India, and there was no doubt that this great debt would, one day or another, bring about a desire on the part of the people of India to sever the connection with this country. Another grievance was the tendency of our legislation to stimulate the use of alcoholic liquors and narcotic drinks for the sake of revenue, and this was notably the case with regard to opinion. He complained that effect that had not been given to the decision of the House of Commons, for although the old opium-smoking dens had been closed officially, they had been re-opened unofficially, under the name of clubs, and thus the evil was as bad as ever. He scarcely expected the Government to assent to the motion as a whole, and he was perfectly ready to accept modifications in its terms if the Secretary for India would give an assurance that he would appoint a strong impartial committee to inquire into all matters connected with public expenditure in India. There had been great disappointment caused in India by the action of the Government in setting aside the decision of the House as to the holding of examinations in India, and he believed that if the right hon. gentleman would assent to this resolution he would to a large extent restore the faith of the people of India in the justice of this country. (Hear, hear.) He begged to move the motion which stood in his name.

MR. DADABHAI.

Mr. Naoroji, in seconding the motion, said that in order to understand fully the present condition of the Indian people it was necessary to make a survey of the past. In the last century the administration of the country was as bad as it possibly could be, as was shown by lters of the court of directors, which were brought to light by an inquiry held in 1772 by a Parliamentary committee. In 1833 a more liberal plan for dealing with India was laid down, but the misfortune was that it was never carried out. The hon. member proceeded to quote extracts from Anglo-Indian statesmen to support his contention that the administration of India had been such as to impoverish the country. He said he had no desire whatever to say a single word against the past, but he urged that the whole system of their Indian administration should be reconsidered with a view to bringing about a better state of affairs. The extracts he had read showed that the warning that had been given to the English people 100 years ago as to the result of their Indian policy had been repeated by the present Secretary for India only a few years ago. The next point of complaint was that the people of India possessed no voice in relation to the revenue. They had no such thing as a representative voice of their own. They were, in fact, British slaves, not British subjects. Many financiers had pointed out that India was extremely poor, and throughout the century the cry had been the same—namely, that India was poorer than any other country in the world. They were told that India possessed an enormous trade. But in other countries, if a certain quantity of goods were sent out, it was expected that they would be returned to the sender with some additional profit. If not, there could be no commercial profit. The amendment referred to the wants of the Indian people, and those wants were British honour and good faith, righteousness, and justice. In the gracious proclamation of Her Majesty after the Mutiny, and again upon the assumption of the Imperial title, assurances of reforms and privileges to be carried out and conferred were given to the people of India; and he appealed to hon. gentlemen on the Conservative side, whence those proclamations emanated, not to give them the lie, but to fulfil them to the letter. With reference to the question of simultaneous examinations, he hoped it would not be lightly laid aside, but that, even with some reasonable modification, the resolution which had been passed by the House of Commons on the subject would be given effect to. If it had not been for his strong faith in the justice of the English people the melancholy returns in this year's blue-book that had just been placed on the table of the House would have broken his heart. That showed that the condition of the people of India was practically unchanged, and that nothing had been done to lessen the grievances and oppressive taxation which ground them down. These annual debates did some good by calling attention to the condition in which the people existed. For the last century India had been under the rule of this country, and during all that time the prosperity of England had gone on increasing by leaps and bounds, while that of India remained stationary. This was the more remarkable because the statesmen that held the highest posts in the Government of India were drawn from the same class as the leading statesmen of this country. In his opinion the highest positions in the Government of India would have—in order to insure independence and promptitude in action—to be filled by Englishmen; but the smaller posts should certainly be held by gentlemen who were natives of India, and who, as such, would understand much better than Englishmen could do what was required for the good of their fellow-countrymen. The hon. member then pointed out how heavy in proportion to the wealth of the country was the revenue the native population was obliged to support. He complained bitterly also of the continued injustice of the tax on salt and opium. Under the existing system Indian finance could never be made to pay. In this country all the revenue of the nation returned into the pockets of those who contributed it, but in India the money extracted from the people was drained away into an ocean from which it never returned. The only way to render India prosperous was to cut down all unnecessary expenditure, to diminish the salaries of all officials, and so to allow some money to fructify in the pockets of the people. The home charges for the Army ought never to be exacted from India. If there was a will to reduce the expenditure and to change the whole system into a more natural condition, there would be no difficulty in finding a way. A committee of inquiry imbued with the honest purpose of finding out how to make India prosperous would soon be able to suggest what should be done to attain that object. The European army in India was avowedly kept there to maintain the power of this country in India, and it was neither right nor just that the whole cost should be borne by India alone. The expense of that army should, he contended, be shared by England with India. There was no reason why there should not be a thorough understanding between the two countries, with blessings to both, if the policy laid down by the British people and Parliament were loyally and faithfully observed. (Hear, hear.)

SIR A. SCOBLE.

Sir A. Scoble said the inquiry proposed would be very tedious, very expensive, and, though it might add something to the knowledge of those who were not familiar with Indian affairs, it would only give an amount of information which could be obtained from other sources by any person who chose to take the trouble to look into the matter. It was a great mistake to suppose that the Government of India was not fully alive to the condition of things in India. No one denied that India as compared with England was a poor country; but poverty was a relative term, and a man who would be poor in England on an Indian income might on that same income be very well off in India. Seventy per cent. of the population of India lived on land which had descended to them from their ancestors and had no income that could by estimated by statistics.

The hon. member was speaking at twelve o'clock, when the debate stood adjourned.

Next day the debate on Mr. S. Smith's amendment (in favour of a Parliamentary inquiry into the condition of the Indian people) to the motion to go into Committee on the Indian Budget was resumed by

Sir A. Scoble, who, continuing his speech of the previous night in opposition to the proposed inquiry, said the people of India were able to put away a very substantial sum every year, and this fact showed that the cry of the extreme poverty of the Indian population was a political cry, in no sense warranted by the circumstances of the case. (Hear, hear.) There were about 1,000 civil officers in India—one to every 300,000 people and 1,200 square miles of territory. Upon that band of civil officers depended the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the Indian people. It was indispensable that at the back of these civil officers there should be the small, gallant, and most effective army of 70,000 British troops. (Hear, hear.) The present embarrassed condition of the Government of India arose not from a too lavish expenditure, but from circumstances over which they had no control—circumstances which had been rather aggravated by the action of Parliament and of the Home Government than by the action of the Government of India itself. There could be no doubt whatever that the present position was due to the continued depreciation of the rupee, in addition to which there was the low price of wheat in the British market so that it had not been worth the while of British importers to bring wheat from India when they could get it so much more cheaply from other sources. There would have been no deficit this year had the Government of India been allowed to have its own way; but in deference to Lancashire's demands, which had received too much attention from both sides of the House from political motives, no import duty had been imposed on Lancashire piece-goods. He sincerely hoped that wiser and more generous considerations would prevail, and that the deficit might be filled up by allowing the Government of India to impose the duty which they recommended. He held that there was no foundation for the proposed inquiry, which, if granted, would be tedious and abortive. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to observe from the recent returns that the export trade of India was improving, even among the silver-using countries of the East; but, while congratulating the Government on this fact, he hoped the Secretary for India would give only a limited Committee, if he gave a Committee at all, in response to the demand for an inquiry, and that he would also convey to the people of India an assurance that Her Majesty's Government would not be withheld by political considerations from giving them a fitting opportunity for carrying out their desire to apply the resources of their revenue in the manner they had urged upon the Government.

Mr. Paul, as one who had been the instrument by which the House had adopted the resolution of last year in favour of giving additional facilities for the employment of natives of India in the Covenanted Service of that country, expressed his inability to understand why the Government had declined to carry that resolution into effect.

SIR G. CHESNEY.

Sir G. Chesney sympathised with the demand for inquiry, and would have been prepared to vote for it if he did not think the objections attaching to the proposal were greater than the advantages its adoption would confer. Nearly forty years ago a similar inquiry was instituted by Parliament, and an enormous amount of most valuable information was collected, but it was found too much to deal with, and the members of the Committee simply submitted it to Parliament without attempting to draw up a Report. It would be more practical to make use, in the first instance, of the information already available before seeking to undertake the compilation of more, and it would be found that there was ample material already at the disposal of the Government for forming a reasonable opinion as to the condition of the country. Some hon. members spoke as though India was administered only by Englishmen; but, though British territory had been increasing from year to year, the English Civil Service had undergone a very considerable reduction, owing to the appointment of natives in their place, and the increse in the cost of administration was owing to the larger number of native Indians now employed. No one had spoken out more strongly than he had against the injustice of keeping all the high appointments for English officials; but that was thirty years ago, and during the last few years, though he regretted that they were so few, the character of Indian administration had undergone a complete and radical change, and the high offices were now within the reach of every man in the country. As a matter of fact, with the exception of the Covenanted Service, the great bulk of the civil administration of India was carried on by natives, though this was a point of view that was carefully left out of sight by gentlemen who spoke on the other side. Complaint was made of the magnitude of the military expenditure, but he would like anyone to show how it could be reduced. India was now held with an extremely small garrison. A country as large as Europe, with its millions of men in arms, was held by an army considerably smaller than was maintained nearly a hundred years ago. Now that we had practically advanced to the frontier of Russia we had a native army about one-third of the size it was fifty years ago, and there was not a garrison in India that was not extremely small, even for peace time. (Hear, hear.) No hon. member could show that there was any extravagance in numbers, while the British soldier had the same pay as he had all over the East, and the officers, owing to the fall of the rupee, were in a state of positive poverty. In the Army he thought that the policy of restriction had been carried too far, for he was fully in favour of advancing suitable natives to higher rank, and hoped that this policy would be carried out before very long. He thought the time had come when the Government should frankly say that for a fixed period, perhaps for the next ten years, the Indian Civil Service should contain a fixed number of Englishmen, who should be selected by one specific test, and that the other nominations for the Civil Service should remain in India. He did not think that competition should be the system pursued in India, because, while competiton was an admirable thing for Englishmen in India, it was a perfectly unsuitable way of choosing officials, as it would cut off the very class with whom civil government should be associated. The avenue for the people of India to the higher branches of the Service should be in the Service itself. He admitted that on the question of financial relations between England and India, especially in military matters, inquiry was necessary, and he thought an independent Committee of either or both Houses should examine into the matter. He thought such a Committee would declare that India was not fairly dealt with.

Mr. Keay said those who had spoken against the resolution before the House had missed its cardinal point. This was a question, not of the value of the Government of India, but as to whether it could be sustained. No enquiry which the Secretary of State for India could offer would be satisfactory to the people of that country unless it included in the reference to the Committee an investigation as to the ability of these people to sustain the existing expense of the Government. That was the crux of the whole matter.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

Sir R. Temple said if the calculations which they had heard were right—indeed, if they were not absolutely wrong—the people of India could not live at all. These figures were snares which would only mislead the House of Commons. They were told that the people of India were starving, yet they exported grain to the disturbance of British agriculture; the people were being decimated by poverty, yet they increased in population as no other people have ever done in history. There were no people in the world who were taxed less than the poorer classes of the population. As to the policy of the Congress which had been adumbrated in that House the previous night, and which they were asked to adopt, it would, if put in operation, lead in the first place to a reduction of taxation, the return home of the grater part or the whole of the European Army, and to the dispensing with all the European civil officers. What would become of the Funded Debt he did not know, unless the example of Greece, Portugal, and other nations of that kind were followed. When the ruin of great classes had been wrought, perhaps then India would be looked upon as prey by a rival Power in the west; and when India found herself between Scylla and Charybdis, then she would expect us to send out a Fleet and an Army to rescue her from the danger and risk she had incurred. That was the kind of policy they were asked to adopt. But it was sufficient to lay bare its ruinous and, in fact, disloyal character to insure its condemnation. He urged the Secretary of State for India not to be misled by pessimistic accounts, which really constituted a tissue of one-sided exaggeration or unintentional misrepresentation. They were nothing more than a caricature of India as she really was. He adjured the right hon. gentleman to take courage and persevere in the good work which he had undertaken, to the satisfaction and admiration of all those who were concerned in India. (Cheers.)

Sir W. Weddrenburn said the people of India complained that they had practically no voice in the management of their affairs; that the Government of India was a government by officials for officials, and that the policy carried out in India was in reality dictated by a civil and military clique at Simla, whose tendency was aggression abroad and oppression at home. Under these circumstances, the people of India had constantly to seek redress for their grievances from the English Government and House of Commons. The case of those who put forward the grievance of India was that there was no machinery by which they could ensure that those grievances should be redressed, while the opportunities of ventilating the complaints of the people of India afforded by the pressure of other business on that House were few and inadequate. The humanity, common sense, and business knowledge of members of that House constituted the most valuable protection the people of India could command, but for the reason he had given that protection was of but little avail. Precedents for the inquiry now asked for had produced most valuable results.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. H. Fowler congratulated the House on the character of the debate, which had so far been conducted exclusively by hon. members having personal knowledge of the subject, and a full appreciation of the difficulties attending the government of India. That government was a sacred trust devolving upon England, and although they might differ as to the wisest and best mode of discharging that trust, their motive was the same, namely, to do this faithfully and honourably. (Hear, hear.) The mover and seconder of the resolution under discussion had certainly brought a very strong indictment of the Government of India before the House. While he appreciated what had been said in reference to the supreme power of Parliament, it had also been pointed out that there was a possible danger of the discussions in that House assuming a character which might tend to destroy the administration of India. Hon. members must be aware that their statements in that House would be printed and read throughout that country. (Hear, hear.) Of course, if the English government of India had been so gigantic a failure and had produced such general and deep discontent and dissatisfaction with respect to British rule, the advantages of which did not counter-balance the disadvantages, then he thought they were bound by the light of facts to see whether this indictment was correct. The illustrations given of the alleged misgovernment of India had been practically confined to matters of finance, and, although he wished to reserve what he had to say on the financial aspect of the question to the statement he hoped to be able to make in Committee to-day, there were two or three things he would state in connection with that part of the subject as relevant to the condition of India under British rule. Two or three years ago his predecessor came to the conclusion that, as upwards of thirty years had elapsed since the British Government undertook the government of India, the time had arrived when an inquiry should be made as to the practical result of that government since the East India Company was brought to an end. He considered that most of the facts elicited by that inquiry were pregnant with valuable information that would be of great service to the House. If they followed the hon. member for Flintshire (Mr. G. Smith) in his remarks, they would have come to the conclusion that it would have been better for India never to have been connected with England at all, and that our administration of the country had been a failure. He thought that a good many pictures that his hon. friend drew might possibly have been drawn thirty years ago, but were not true of to-day. When the English Parliament took over the government of India there were no natives on the Bench of any Supreme or Civil Court or in the Civil Service, and, practically, the administration of the country was carried on by Europeans. Now, 93 out of the 898 higher appointments were available to natives. There was a native judge in every one of the higher Courts; the superior officers of the civil administration were drawn from a service of which the overwhelming majority were natives. There were seven natives in the Governor-General's Council, ten in the Administrative Councils of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and six in the North-West Provinces. Taking the provincial and subordinate service, he found that out of 3,735 officials, upwards of 3,000 were natives, and the establishments in the Government offices were almost entirely manned by natives. Thirty years ago the government was absolutely centralised, and now the administrative, judicial, revenue, and executive business had been more than doubled, and a system of local self-government had been developed which was to a great extent in the hands of natives. There were 761 municipal towns with their own corporations, having an aggregate income of between 4,000,000l and 5,000,000l and a large number of district boards, levying their own taxes and spending their own money, and performing satisfactorily the same work of administration that was carried out in England by our local governing bodies. This must be considered as a distinct beginning of a large system of local government. In the administration of justice a large body of the judges and magistrates were natives, and nine-tenths of the civil suits and three-fourths of the magisterial business of the country came before them. Last year more than 2,000 honorary magistrates were appointed who had dealt with a great quantity of magisterial business, both in the towns and rural districts. Thirty years ago there were 142 hospitals, at which 670,000 patients were treated; last year there were 1,879 hospitals, with 290,000 in-patients and over 14,000,000 out-patients. (Hear, hear.) There was increasing sanitation year by year, and improved water supply in the large towns. Thirty years ago there were only about 400,000 scholars at school; there were now 142,000 schools and nearly 4,000,000 scholars. Thirty years ago there were 300 miles of railway that carried in the year 2,000,000 passengers, and 250,000 tons of goods; last year there were 18,459 miles of rails which carried 127,000,000 passengers and 26,250,000 tons. The total of the import and export trade had risen from 39,000,000 to 204,000,000, and agriculture showed similar results. The most important question was the condition of the people, and he ventured to say that if the people were plunged in ever-increasing poverty, the Government could not have been indulging on every hand in beneficent and increasing public expenditure. It would be foolish to maintain that there was not great poverty in India; but, under British rule, that poverty had diminished and not increased. The ordinary debt of the country, exclusive of money borrowed for public works, which was 103,000,000 rx. in 1877, was now only 76,250,000. It was impossible to obtain statistics showing the income of the people; but, during the last thirteen years, the net import of gold and silver unaccounted for was 190,000,000. Between 1873 and 1892 the rise in wages of the agricultural labourer had been nine per cent. and of the artisan 16 2-3 per cent. The excess of exports over imports had been alluded to, and the hon. member for Finsbury (Mr. Naoroji) seemed to think that it was a proof of poverty, but India must have an excess of exports if she was to pay her way. She had to pay the cost of government and interest on British capital invested in the country, and could only do so by an excess of exports. The hon. member seemed to think that the one thing to be desired was the substitution in India of a native for a British administration. In the south-west of India there was a most prosperous and influential Native State, viz. Mysore under native rule since 1881. It was surrounded by the Presidency of Madras, and the conditions of life in the two districts were particularly the same. The population of Mysore was about 5,000,000, and that of the Presidency 35,000,000, and Mysore had an able and business-like representative assembly. The taxation, including land revenue, worked out in that State at 3 rs. per head; in Madras it was 2 rs. 4 as. (Hear, hear.) If the items of taxation were taken on the eleven years ending 1892-93, the growth of taxation had been in Mysore from 101 lacs of rupees to 153 lacs, an increase of 52 per cent. In Madras it had been from 735 to 884 lacs, or an increase of 21 per cent. (Hear, hear.) That was a good illustration of the facts that if you were to govern India wisely and successfully the cost of Government must increase, and that handing over the administration of India to the natives would not tend to greater economy. As to simultaneous examinations, the action which the Government had taken was adopted with a full sense of their responsibility to Parliament, the country, and India. The action which the Government had pursued was at the instance of a unanimous Cabinet, taken with the full knowledge of the circumstances of the case, and a full belief that no other course was open to them. (Hear, hear.) They believed that

COMPETITION WAS NOT THE BEST WAY

of selecting natives for the higher posts. The proper test, and he wished it could be used in this country, was that promotion should follow successful administration, character, competence, and proved ability. (Cheers.) It was absolutely out of the question to reduce the minimum of Europeans in the Civil Service, convenanted or unconvenanted, at the present time, as the number of them was already exceedingly small, being only 731. These were the officers upon whose administrative capacity depended the quiet and orderly government of 217,000,000 people. They represented the British Government in India. It was through their influence, impartiality, justice, and efficiency, and their moral fitness that the due administration of the Empire was conducted. There were thousands of appointments in India held by the natives, and which could only be held by them by special permission of the Central Government. With contending races, faiths, and people, with different climates and conditions of life, the Government could not put the administration of India into the hands of the representatives of the one province of Bengal alone. (Cheers.) As to the resolution before the House, it was a very wide proposal. The Chancellor of the Exchequer last year declined to refer the British Constitution to a Committee, and the Constitution of the Government of India could not either be referred to such a Committee. An inquiry of the kind proposed would be protracted and costly, and probably the result would prove unsatisfactory. The precedent of the East India Company did not apply, and what happened when other Committees, such as that of 1874, were appointed, was not encouraging. In this country we understood what a Royal Commission or a Select Commmittee meant; but the appointment of such a body would produce very serious effects in India, and create the impression that the Government was on its trial, and would weaken its moral force. (Hear, hear.) He, however, thought it desirable that the financial expenditure of a great country like India should be subjected to the criticism of the House of Commons in more detail than it could be in the Budget. It would be wise, therefore, to have a Parliamentary inquiry from time to time into the manner in which the revenues of India were being spent both in India and this country. He would suggest that his hon. friend should withdraw his motion, and he would undertake at the commencement of next session to propose the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the financial expenditure of the Indian revenues in England and in India.

Mr. S. Smith said that he and his friends would accept the right hon. gentleman's offer; but they considered that it would not be adequate unless the reference enabled them to deal with the taxpaying power of the Indian people. They, therefore, held themselves free to ask for an extension of the reference, in order that that point might be dealt with.

The amendment was then by leave withdrawn, and the House went into Committee *pro forma*, progress being immediately reported.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The House went into Committee on the Indian Budget, Mr. Mellor in the chair, on the 16th ult.

Mr. H. Fowler, on rising to make his financial statement, was received with cheers. He said the system of considering the accounts of India compelled them to take under review not only the past and the coming year, but the penultimate year as well. Accordingly, he should have to ask the attention of the Committee to the accounts of three years. The income and expenditure of the year ending March 31, 1893, had not been finally closed. He should also have to say something of the Estimates formed of the year ending March 31, 1894; and, finally, to submit the proposals of the Indian Government for the year ending March 30, 1895. The gross income of the year 1893 had turned out to be 90,172,000 rx., and the expenditure to 91,050,000 rx., which showed a deficit of 833,402 rx. He had observed a tendency in speches and also in literature to speak of the taxation of India as representing about 90,000,000 rx., and of its expenditure as of similar amount. But the gross revenue was very different from the net revenue, for in the gross revenue was included the entire expenditure on the whole railway system of India, and the canal and irrigation works, which had no connection with taxation and expenditure as we understood them at home, and which were simply undertakings carried on some at a profit and some at a loss. The Government of India deducted the cost of collection before ascertaining the receipts from the revenue—a sound and economical practice. In the accounts which he had presented to the House of the East India income and expenditure for the last ten years he had not allowed for that deduction. He had taken the net income of India, and had not further reduced it by deducting the cost of collection. In the past year, therefore, there was a discrepancy of something like the whole cost of collection, which amounted to 8,000,000 rx. or 9,000,000 rx. He would follow the plan of taking the net revenue and net expenditure. The net revenue was after deducting the cost of collection, and the net expenditure did not include the cost of collection. The net revenue of India in 1893 was 51,606,000 rx. The Estimate, when the Budget was proposed for that year was 49,582,000 rx., showing an increase of revenue of something like 2,024,000 rx. He should deal with this Budget on the figures of 1893 the figures of 1894 and the estimates for 1895 showing very little variation. The revenue of 51,606,000 rx. in 1893, arose from four sources, but all were not taxation. India, like England, had a tax revenue and a non-tax revenue; and the 51,000,000 rx. ought not, and could not, be taken as any estimate of the taxation of the people of India. The four sources of revenue were the land revenue, opium, pure taxation, and commercial services, some of which in past years had earned considerable profits, but owing to the diminished value of the rupee that profit had been turned into a debit charge. The land revenue, &c., in 1893 produced about 22,000,000 rx. net. With regard to the controversy that had taken place relative to the Behar Survey, that survey had been undertaken after the passing of the Act of 1885, which recognised the rights of the tenants as against the zemindars as far as the future was concerned, the survey being a necessary corollary of that legislation. The despatches that would shortly be received on the subject would show that the Government had undertaken a larger share of the cost of the survey than was originally intended, and, he hoped, would be satisfactory both to the tenants and the zimindars. The gross area of land under cultivation was 196,000,000 acres, and the general produce of all kinds of crops was 313,000,000 rx., of which the land revenue only represented 8 per cent. This, on the face of it, was satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the opium revenue—into the general question respecting which he would not enter, as it was under the consideration of a Royal Commission whose report was expected with great interest—in the year 1893 the amount derived from this source was 7,992,000, rx., the amount in the preceding year having been 8,000,000 rx. This was not a tax on the people, but on the opium produced in the Native States, the Government receiving the profit arising from the monopoly they held in the manufacture of opium. With reference to the salt tax, which had been described as severe, and even as cruel, that duty produced in 1893 8,167,000 rx. The tax was increased in 1888 from 2 to 2¼ rs. per maund, or 82 lb., and it was satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding that increase, the revenue had risen 35 per cent., as against an increase of 11 per cent. in the population. There were no death duties in India; at present that was an unexplored mine—(laughter)—but the income from stamps might be said to represent that class of revenue. Excise included the duties on intoxicating liquors and on opium, and in viewing these there were, of course, two standpoints. There was that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and that of the moralist. He thought the desire of all was that this revenue should be fixed as high as possible in order to check consumption, and that the only dividing line should be where smuggling was likely to begin, and thus to lead to greater evils. (Cheers.) The revenue from this source had increased considerably in the year under review. In 1892 it was 5,250,000 rx., but in 1893 it amounted to 5,750,000 rx. This increased revenue was reported to be due to improved Excise administration, and the increase in the tax had led to a great reduction in the consumption of illicit intoxicants. The bulk of this revenue came from licenses, and as to the number of these the figures were very encouraging, for while ten years ago the total number of shops of all kinds licensed for the sale of alcohol and opium amounted to 115,637, it was now only 102,991, or a decrease of something like 12,000. (Hear, hear.) The drink bill of the United Kingdom produced a revenue of something like 35,000,000l. among a population of 38,000,000. Thus we drank 55¼ times as much as the people of India, and while we had one shop for the sale of intoxicating liquor only to every 106 of the population, in India there was one shop only for every 2,148,000 of the population. Thus, in the darkness of India, he thought, they might find some gleams of light which might well extend themselves to England. (Cheers.) The Army Temperance Society in India now numbered 22,000l and that out of 1,100 regimental court-martials which sat in India, only 39 sat to try members of the Temperance societies. Other statistics showed how greatly the health of the Army was

IMPROVED BY ABSTENTION

from alcoholic liquors. (Hear, hear.) He came next to Customs, which produced 1,418,000 rx., and which was levied chiefly upon liquors, opium, and petroleum, while a certain revenue was derived from the export duty on rice. The income-tax produced 1,640,000 rx., as against 1,680,000 rx. in the previous year. His hon. friends who had endeavoured to initiate a comparison between the tax here and the tax in India must remember the divergent conditions between the two countries. In India the tax was not levied on the produce of the land in any shape. After referring to the amount raised by the tax for provisional rates, the right hon. gentleman spoke of the railways. Though the railways had been worked at a considerable profit, yet the charges for debenture interest and capital expenditure had made that profit into a serious loss. The net taxed revenue of India for the year 1893, without deducting the cost of collection, was about 25,500,000rx. The Budget of 1893 was based on a rate of exchange of 1*s.* 4*d.*; the actual rate was under 1*s.* 3*d.* The Budget Estimate of 1894, as revised down to the present time, showed a net revenue of 50,253,000rx. and a net expenditure of 52,045,000rx., or a deficit of 1,792,800rx. This was only 197,000rx. more than the Budget estimate, which had anticipated a deficit of 1,500,000rx. The loss arose from a great reduction in the opium and salt revenue, and a considerable reduction in the rates. On the other hand, there was an increase in the land revenue, in Stamps, Excise and Customs, and also a small increase in taxes. Although the revenue was so much less, the expenditure also was less, and that made a net deficiency less than was expected. With regared to the forthcoming year, 1895, the expenditure of 1894 was 52,046,000rx. The rate of exchange was a little above 1*s.* 2¼*d.* In the Budget for this year the rate of exchange was taken in India at 1*s.* 2*d.* That reduction in the gold value of the rupee involved an increased expenditure of 1,052,000 rx. Therefore, assuming that the expenditure was at the same rate as last year, instead of an expenditure of 52,000,000 rx., they had got to deal with an expenditure of 53,099,000 rx.; or, after allowing for certain small increases and decreases of revenues representing 222,000 rx., 53,321,000 rx., there was a deficit this year of 3,517,000 rx. The first duty of the Finance Minister, in face of such a deficit, was to see where he could reduce the expenditure. In this connection he would allude to what was called the Famine Insurance Fund. There was no such fund at all. (Hear, hear.) It never had existed, and this opinion was endorsed by Sir J. Strachey, the author of the famine scheme. That fund had been in operation fourteen years. Out of it had been paid 304,000 rx. in relief of famine, 1,776,000 rx. in the construction of protective irrigation works, 5,482,943 rx. in the construction of protective railway works, 3,186,902 rx. in relief of revenue. The total sum spent on protective railways and relief of revenue was 8,669,000 rx., and in actual reduction of debts 5,327,000 rx. Altogether, 16,000,000 rx. had been appropriated out of the income of India during the last fourteen years for the prevention of famine. The Governor of Bengal (Sir Charles Elliot), who was secretary to the Famine Fund, stated that during the fourteen years 4,896 miles of protective railway had been constructed, and that nearly all the schemes recommended by the Commission had been carried out. These figures showed conclusively that the Government of India had not been guilty of the reprehensible conduct imputed to them of misappropriating the fund. (Hear, hear.) The Famine Fund was a surplus out of revenue. There was no surplus, but a deficit of 3,500,000 rx., so that if the Goverment had determined to appropriate 1,500,000 rx. for the Famine Fund, it could have been done only by imposing additional taxation upon the people of India. (Hear, hear.) Notwithstanding the deficit, the Indian Government proposed to appropriate for famine relief, for irrigation works, and for interest on protective railways, a sum of 416,000 rx., so that the amount not appropriated to the Famine Fund would be 1,084,000 rx. There were also some reductions in expenditure:—1,897,999 rx. in military expenditure, 263,000 rx. in civil works, and 135,000 rx. in special defence works. It was also proposed to call upon the provincial treasuries to submit to a reduction of their balances. Under the scheme of decentralisation, 25 per cent. of the expenditure was managed by local authorities. They would ask the provincial treasuries to give back 405,000 rx. The minimum required by law by these treasuries was 1,005,000rx. They had now 2,343,000 rx. after this appropriation, and would, therefore, have still more than 1,250,000 rx. beyond what the law required. The total amount of the reduction of the deficit was now 2,675,000 rx., leaving the deficit at 1,442,000 rx. How was that to be met? The Government of India had imposed Customs duties which were estimated to produce 1,040,000 rx. The deficit, therefore, was reduced to 402,000 rx. It was said that the exception of cotton from the Customs duties could not be justified. Many people seemed to imagine that if these duties were imposed on cotton they would be a tax upon the people of Lancashire. Whether

PROTECTIVE DUTIES

were right or wrong, if duties were put upon goods imported into India they would be paid by the people of India. What, then, became of the objection that this exception was a very great injustice to the people of India? By two solemn resolutions the House of Commons had declared that it would not allow protective duties on cotton goods, and, with the greatest possible sympathy with the Government of India, he must say that this was a step which must not be taken until the House of Commons had had some opportunity of discussing the question. (Hear, hear.) He repudiated, on behalf of both sides of the House, the suggestion that they desired to get this or that man's vote. A question of this sort must be decided on higher grounds. This matter was completed before he himself entered the India Office, but Lord Kimberley, who was responsible for the whole transaction, objected to levying any protective duty which would be a burden on the consumer in India without compensating the revenue of India unless the Indian manufacturers were prepared to submit, to a contervailing duty which would destroy the element of protection. He saw no reason why this tax should not be fairly and justly imposed, and at the same time be deprived of any protective character, whatever tax was raised upon the consumer going into the Treasury, without doing injustice either to them anufacturer in this country or the consumer in India. In this way they would have an expenditure for the year of 51,245,400 rx. Of that, 12,523,100 rx. was due entirely to loss on exchange. If that loss were wiped off, the expenditure would be reduced by upwards of 12,000, rx. The loss on exchange ten years ago was 3,000,000 rx.; it had risen to 12,000,000 rx. Every decrease of a penny in the value of the rupee meant a charge of 2,400,000 rx. He was now taking the value of the rupee at 1*s.* 2*d.* If it fell to 1*s.* 1*d.* that would mean a further deficit of 2,400,000 rx. There were one or two questions with reference to army expenditure and home charges. During the last ten years they had increased the Army in India by 10,000 European and by 20,000 native soldiers. The enormous sum paid for exchange, the normal increase of the ordinary expenditure, and the addition of 30,000 soldiers to the army, sufficiently explained the increased expenditure. As to home charges, he found that at the India Office there was the strictest scrutiny of all expenditure. It had been said that with a stroke of his pen he could spend a million. He could do nothing of the sort. The Secretary of State could not spend 1*s.* without the consent of the India Council. As to the debt, it might be askde what had been done during the year with reference to it. The closing of the Mints and the cessation of the Secretary of State's bills had compelled the borrowing of money in this country for the purpose of meeting current expenditure. In round figures they had raised 1,386,000 rx. on debentures and 6,000,000 rx. on bills. They had already paid 4,000,000 rx. of the bills. Therefore there were only 2,000,000 rx. on the bills, and they had created a new stock, of which 4,000,000 rx. was paid, of 6,000,000 rx. Three per cents. Practically, the increase of the debt was 9,386,000 rx. But that was not a real increase of the debt. It was money temporarily borrowed in this country, as against money lying in the Treasuries in India, which it was considered unwise to remit to England. On March 31 the debt in England was 114,114,000rx. The debt in India was 124,114,000rx., making a total of 2[illegible]8,228,000rx. More than half the debt had been borrowed in India, and more than half the debt was a silver debt. Against the debt in India the assets were 147,000,000rx., giving a surplus of assets over liabilities in India. In England, against the debt of 114,000,000rx., the assets were 65,000,000rx, an excess of liabilities over assets to the amount of 49,000,000rx. The net result was, that there was an increased debt of something like 25,000,000rx. He doubted whether any country in Europe could show anything approaching so satisfactory a position. Let him remind the House what the effect of closing the Mints had been so far as concerned the sale of Council Bills during the thirty weeks from Jan. 31. He could only say that if the bills had been sold at the silver price of the rupee they would have produced nearly 1,820,000*l.* sterling less than they had produced, and the deficit would have been so much more. They were told that the effect of that step would be to

DISLOCATE TRADE

and there were some who anticipated the complete destruction of the export trade, and who predicted general bankruptcy as the consequence. But what had been the fact? It was true that in the July to September quarter following the step thus taken the merchandise exports went down, but the imports enormously increased; and with regard to gold and silver, while the import of silver increased the gold imports decreased, the total result being that the exports were 3,046,000 rx. less than the average of the preceding five years. Again, in the quarter from October to December the exports showed a decrease of 3,537,000 rx.; but from January to the end of March, when the Secretary of State resumed the sale of bills, the tide turned, and the exports increased while the imports decreased; until in the quarter from April to June, just closed, when the experiment might be said to have been fairly tried, the exports of merchandise were 30,268,000 rx., as against an average of 23,000,000 rx. The general result of the past quarter had been an increase of the net exports over the average of the preceding five years of 5,000,000 rs. So far, however, the experiment had not been fully tried, and he would state at once that the Government had no intention of re-opening the Mints, but intended that there should be a sufficient trial of the plan they had started, the results obtained so far being such that there was no reason for any alarm. In conclusion, he had only one or two points to refer to. He was glad to say that the figures as to irrigation works were satisfactory, and that the Post Office Department showed an increase. With reference to Indian railways, he was glad to say that there were now 18,000 miles of railway open; and here he wished to point out that there was nothing that was more wanted in India than a large increase of railway communication, which would be a great boon to all classes. The amount of capital invested in Indian railways was 230,000,000 rx., and the number of passengers carried 135,000,000 while the revenue derived from stock, goods, and passengers left a profit of 12,155,000 rx.—a profit which would have been much larger but for the terrible effect produced by the depreciation of the silver currency. On the whole, the trade returns for the entire country were satisfactory amounting, as they did, to a total for exports and imports of 206,150,000 rx. Therefore, although the Budget for this year displayed some discouraging features, yet, on the other hand, it possessed many features of an encouraging nature. It would, sooner or later, be a matter for consideration as to whether India must not have a gold standard, seeing that the trade of that country was carried on almost entirely with gold-using countries, on the whole, with the exception of the question of exchange, the position of Indian finance was satisfactory, and the same was to be said of its commerce and public works. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving the usual formal resolution.

Sir C. Dilke said the people of India would be anxious to know what the committee which the Secretary of State was prepared to appoint would be called upon to do; what were the questions into which they would be asked to inquire.

MR. CHAPLIN.

Mr. Chaplin said it was gratifying to learn from the statement of the right hon. gentleman that the position of India was not so critical as was apprehended in many quarters. The Secretary of State had stated that it was fairly satisfactory apart from the exchange. But surely it was the question of exchange that lay at the root of the whole difficulty, and so long as they did nothing to meet the fall in the price of silver he was unable to share the sanguine anticipations of the right hon. gentleman. The policy of the Government in closing the Mints was to create a gold standard, and yet an enormous exportation of gold had been going on. He should like to know if the right hon. gentleman anticipated that the abnormal exports of gold would continue. Was it the policy of the Government to adhere to this attempt to establish a gold standard, and, if so, where did they propose to get the gold which was absolutely necessary to defend it? The right hon. gentleman proceeded to criticise the financial methods bywhich the equilibrium was to be established for the ensuing year in India, and he deprecated many of the reductions in expenditure which had been foreshadowed as unwise. With regard to the cotton duties, he thought it was deplorable that the Government should have been driven by this policy to the adoption of expedients that were so hurtful to home industries. He trusted that the workers and producers in the North of England would take note of the fact that it was by the party who, above all, professed to be their friends that the first attempt was made to aim a blow at them and the industries by which they lived. He deeply regretted that Her Majesty's Government had found it to be their duty to adopt a financial policy with respect to India which has rendered necessary a step so injurious to the industries of their own country. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Kitson regretted that the rate of progress in the laying down of the new railway lines in India, which had been so slow in the past, was not likely to be accelerated, but, on the contrary, would be materially slackened in the year 1894-95.

Sir W. Houldsworth said he did not wish to appear too hostile to the closing of the Mints, but it was a policy which, as far as he understood, was condemned by all the authorities. In 1879 a similar proposal by the Government of India was refused by the Home Government, because it would injure the people of India. If the closing of the Mints succeeded in maintaining the price of the rupee compared with the sovereign, the effect must be to seriously injure the export trade of India. As to the import duties, he regarded them as a grave departure from the principles of free trade, and from the principles on which our legislation ought to be based. The import duties already placed on goods going into India were protective, inasmuch as there were no countervailing duties. In regard to the import duty on Lancashire cotton, mention was made of a countervailing duty to deprive, the proposal of any appearance of protection. But it seemed to him that, while they protected Lancashire against unfair competition on the part of the Indian manufacturer, they were going at one blow to do injury both to the Lancashire trade and to the manufacturing industry of India. He did not think the right hon. gentleman would unnecessarily put import duties on cotton or anything else, and of course the only justification for the course now pursued was that money was wanted. There was no question as to the cause of the deficit; it was due to the loss on exchange, and the only remedy was the bimetallic remedy which the Indian Government had again and again recomended. There was a remedy which could be applied, and it was the determination of England in standing in the way of any international agreement which prevented it being applied, and this action tended to ruin the trade of India and the industries of this country. No provision was made in the Budget for a single line of railway this year, and this must have a further effect upon trade. England was shut out of most foreign markets by hostile tariffs, and this question, therefore, was most important.

Mr. Buchanan complained that India was saddled with half the expense of the Opium Commission without having any power to resist the imposition of such a tax. He objected to

COTTON BEING EXEMPTED

from the operation of the Tariff Bill. The proposal to impose an import duty of 5 per cent. all round was made unanimously by the Government and Council of India, and disallowed by the Government at home, and this in itself was a serious fact. The financial position in India at that time was such that there was a deficit of 3,500,000 rx., and to meet this it was proposed to suspend the famine grant, which would take off 1,000,000 rx., and to do away with the rest of the deficit by putting on the import duties referred to. By the present Budget the deficit was not met at all, but had the duties asked for been resorted to there would have been a surplus instead of a deficit. To exempt the cotton manufactures from the proposed duty in the present state of Indian finance was no light matter, especially in the face of the strong opinion expressed by the natives of India on the subject.

Mr. Holland said that in all probability if the duties were imposed the area of Indian competition with Lancashire would be considerably extended. He heartily commended the Government for their statesmanship in refusing these Excise duties on cotton. By so doing they had considered the best interests of India in keeping from her the evils of Protection, and they had also done justice to Manchester and Lancashire generally.

Sir G Chesney advocated a change in the whole system of railway finance. From the abolition of the old saystem of guaranteed lines the Indian Government had now gone to the other extreme, and were giving small inducement to British capital.

Mr. Everett said that, although the difficulty in India was caused by the rate of exchange, it was a fact that the purchasing power of silver was exactly the same as it was twenty years ago. India was a mortgaged country, and mortgaged in gold, and therefore was steeped in financial difficulty in consequence of the rise in the price of that metal. But it was not silver that had fallen, it was gold that had risen; and, therefore, India had to send more and more silver to meet its obligations in gold. England had, however, shut its eyes to this fact, and had refused to join in any conference with other countries in order to arrive at a solution of the difficulty, and had refused to allow India to do so. The Government had

TAMPERED WITH THE STANDARD OF INDIA.

in the interests of creditors and against the interests of the toiling masses. When they wanted more money, they acted unwisely by closing the Mints and thus cutting off the supply. Such a course had created confusion. There was no remedy for India or for agriculture at home unless something was done to lessen the appreciation of gold and the depreciation of silver. (Hear, hear.)

Sir A Scoble recommended that the Government should expend its present cash balances in constructing the railways that were required to complete the chain of communication throughout the country. He congratulated the right hon. gentleman upon the strong determination that he had shown to grapple with some of the more immediate difficulties that were threatening the Government of India at the present time.

Sir W. Wedderburn thanked his right hon. friend for the inquiry that he had promised to institute, though he was afraid that the tone of his speech would give profound dissatisfation throughout India, as he had wholly endorsed the official sade of the case, of which they complained. The Secretary for India had said there was no Famine Fund, but the people of India strongly believed that such a fund had been instituted. They were clearly told by Lord Lytton that the new taxes would be applied to such a purpose, who was highly indignant at the bare suspicion that it would be devoted to any other purpose. Therefore the people of India complained that there had been

A GRIEVOUS BREACH OF TRUST IN THIS MATTER,

and he (Sir W. Wedderburn) was at a loss to understand on what ground the Secretary for India

repudiated the statement that such a fund had been created for the special object named. With regard to the financial question, he contended that the increased net revenue of India was 2,500,000 rx. more than the increased cost of the exchange, and that the real ground for the financial difficulty was not to be found in the exchange, but in the excessive growth of the military and civil expenditure.

Mr. H. Fowler, rising a few minutes before twelve o'clock, appealed to the committee to bring their interesting conversation to a close. They had already had the best part of three days for discussion, and he thought he should best consult the convenience of hon. members by restricting himself to answering a few of the questoins that had been put to him rather than by attempting to consider some of the arguments as to general policy which had been brought forward in the course of the debate. (Hear, hear). His right hon. friend the member for the Forest of Dean had put to him a very direct and practical inquiry as to the scope of the investigations of the proposed Committee next year. It would be, he did not hesitate to say, undesirable that the Committee should inquire into matters of administrative policy. Their investigations would be confined to the various items of expenditure, and that solely from a financial point of view. As to the proposed Committee, he did not himself think that India would come the best out of the investigation, although he should be very glad if the outcome of the Committee would be the disappointment of the Home Department, who thought that India paid too little, while England paid too much. He could not, however, express any definite opinion on the subject. It must be understood that the Committee which the Government were proposing was purely of a fiancial character, and would not deal with policy in the general sense of the word. He desired the extension of the railway system in India, but he thought the best course was to encourage the owners of private capital to invest in India in those undertakings. The Government would proceed with the experiment of closing the Mints, and up to the present they had no reason to doubt the wisdom of the policy pursued.

The usual resolution was then agreed to.

FRANCE AND THE CONGO—NEW AGREEMENT.

The Convention between France and the Congo State in regard to the Anglo-Congolese treaty of May 12 last was signed on August 14. The arrangement provides that the territory of the French Congo colony shall extend as far as the limits of the Congo and Nile basins, and ensures all the communications of the colony beyond. Part I. defines the frontier between the Independent Congo State and the French Congo. This will at first follow the course of the Ubanghi and the M'Bomu, and thence be determined as far as the 30th meridian by the line of the watershed between the Congo and Nile basins. France reserves to hereself the right of exercising police jurisdiction along the course of the M'Bomu, with the additional right of pursuit in urgent cases on the left bank of the river, and also of transit along the same bank. All the posts established by the Independent Congo State to the north of the Ubanghi and the M'Bomu will be handed over to French officials as soon as they arrive at the points indicated. Part II. deals with the question raised by Anglo-Congolese Convention of May 12 last. By this instrument Great Britain granted to the Independent Congo State a perpetual or temporary lease of all the territory bounded on the west by the watershed of the Nile and Congo, and on the east by the Nile, extending as far north as Fashoda on that river. The Congo State renounces her right of occupation, and engages for the future not to exercise any political control whatsoever in the region in question, and to limit any action which she may eventually take to the territory east of the 30th deg. of longitude and south of a line following latitude 5° 30' north, and crossing the Nile a short distance north of Lado.

The "Temps" (Aug. 15) commenting upon the Convention, says it will awaken in France a lively sentiment of satisfaction. The interests of the French Congo are, it says, thoroughly safeguarded by it. With regard to the second part of the arrangement, that which treats of the basin of the Nile, the "Temps" (as quoted by the "Standard's correspondent) says:—

It is not less satisfactory because it, in fact, annuls the Anglo-Congo Treaty of May 12. That Convention gave on a perpetual lease to the Congo Free State that part of the basin of the Bahr-el-Gazel situated to the west of the thirtieth meridian (Greenwich), and gave on lease during the life of King Leopold II., the portion of the basin of the Bahr-el-Ghazel situated between the thirtieth meridian to the west, the course of the Nile to the east, and the tenth parallel to the north. It was for England a practical means of securing her possession of the basin of the Upper Nile by creating a buffer State between its establishments on the bank of the Nile and the French Colony of the Congo. In virtue of Clause Four of the new Convention that combination falls to the ground as the Congo Free State prohibits itself from exercising any sort of political action in the Province of Bahr-el Ghazel, with the exception of a small fraction of territory, comprising, amongst other things, the station of Lado, so that the Franco-Congo arrangement of Aug. 14, together with the arrangement between Germany and the Congo Government of June 20, annuls almost entirely the efforts of the Anglo-Congo Treaty; nothing remains of it to threaten the interests of France in Central Africa. It is an undeniable success for our diplomacy.

A similar view is expressed by several of the Berlin journals.

Major Montell has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following is a list of gentlemen cadets of the first division who passed the qualifying examination at the R. M. C. in July, 1894, for commissions in the cavalry and infantry. The names are given in order of merit:—

Passed with Honours:—H. H. G. Hyslop, M. M. Nangle, R. W. Gillespie, T. R. C. Price, C. E. A. F. S. Butler, C. J. C. Barratt, S. C. Welchman, B. D. L. G. Anley, F. T. Duhan, A. K. Forbes and H. F. H. Hardy (equal), S. H. Hingley, N. R. Anderson, J. H. Kerrich, S. B. Watson, E. W. Bell, R. Haig, H. A. S. Bridge, H. A. Holditch, G. A. Hawks, W. A. S. Walker, C. P. Greig, J. L. Stewart, Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, and C. A. G. Shoubridge (equal), O. De L. Williams, G. C. W. Gordon-Hall, H. d'A. Smith, H. G. Watkin, T. M. H. Kincaird-Smith, A. H. Buchanan-Dunlop, R. W. Henderson, C. P. Doig, R. K. Walsh and W. H. Lane (equal), T. Close, W. W. James, C. Bruce, and D. I. M. Macaulay (equal), C. C. Corbett, M. Brotherhood, C. L. K. Campbell, D. C. E. Grose, R. K. Healing, W. M. C. Du Q. Caillard, H. L. Knight, C. E. B. Robinson, F. S. Geary and E. B. Longhurst (equal), E. R. Clutterbuck, E. S. D'E. Coke, R. C. A. Whittington, H. N. Young, C. Arkwright and C. de J. Luxmore, (equal).

Passed.—L. J. Lipsett, F. H. Carter, C. J. Rennie, H. J. F. Newbould, G. F. B. Henkey and P. E. Knapp (equal), H. E. Brown, R. T. D. Leith, P. F. A. Leahy, R. H. G. Wilson, G. B. Moule, C. W. Maclean, H. M. Hutchinson, M. H. L. Gale and H. W. Higginson (equal), St. G. R. Beresford, W. P. Lynes, C. H. B. Weston, C. A. Armstrong and J. H. Lloyd (equal), T. F. Murray, C. J. Newton, Hon. D. R. H. Anderson Pelham, Hon. A. V. F. Russell, J. W. Alston and A. B. Lane (equal), H. W. Davies, F. G. Lawrence, P. L. Ingpen, B. H. C. Boileau and Hon. G. A. C. Chrichton and H. P. Rogers (equal), E. A. Lang and A. H. Bailey, A. I. Paine and H. C. Ellis, A. M. Brooke, A. E. Greatwood and J. D. G. Walker (equal) S. de D. A. Julius, T. S. Cox, H. E. M. Hutchinson, E. M. Panter-Downes, F. A. Dickinson, G. E. Hewitt, J. Spottiswoode, L. S. Logan, Hon. A. W. J. C. Skeffington, J. A. Higgon, A. G. M. Hogg, Hon. R. H. Lindsay, M. H. Logan, C. W. Carey, A. V. Hill, C. H. B. Jarrett, E. G. S. Trotter, C. E. Bateman Champain, R. d'E. Hill, W. S. Ollivant, C. E. de Beauclerk, F. D. Harrison, E. H. Bayford and C. Crosbie (equal), C. H. Taylor, V. G. W. Kell and H. J. J. Stern (equal), E. R. Wetherall, R. Johnstone, R. Walker.

An "antitoxin" or antidote prepared from cultivations of the diphtheria bacillus is being spoken of as a cure for that malevolent and baffling throat disease.

During the hearing of a case at Enfield Petty Sessions, on August 13, a representative of the Co-operative Wholesale Society said in the wholesale trade sugar imported from Demerara, Trinidad, Natal, or Barbados, was known as Demerara sugar, and in the retail trade a yellow crystal sugar was known under the generic name of Demerara, though it was really moist sugar coloured to suit the wishes of purchasers, by the majority of whom it was preferred to imported Demerara sugar. The nature of the colouring matter was a trade secret; but quite harmless. The bench were of opinion that the purchaser who asked for Demerara sugar expected to get pure West Indian sugar, and not a sugar manufactured in England.

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THE EVICTED IRISH TENANTS.

THE LORDS REFUSE TO RESTORE THEM.

The House of Lords was on Monday (August 13) remarkably well attended; for the time of year, the middle of August, is not exactly the season when Peers most do congregate in town.

Earl Spencer rose at twenty-five minutes to five o'clock to move the second reading of the Evicted Tenants Bill. He began by pointing out how different the industry of agriculture was in Ireland from what it was in this country. For many years, past there had been in Ireland a feeling of want of confidence on the part of the people in the laws which regulated the country, and the consequences had been that when unfortunate differences prevailed, and the landlord had had to exercise his legal rights, agrarian differences of a very serious kind had arisen. He deplored the state of things immensely, and wished we could legislate for Ireland as we had legislated for England and Scotland. He did not condemn the whole body of Irish landlords, for many of them were anxious to be just; but there were others who, from necessity or from unwillingness, had taken a different course—perhaps driven by the necessity of extractiing the last farthing from their tenants, or in some cases absolutely unwilling to acknowledge any grievance on the part of the tenants. Exceptional legislation, of course, pressed hardly on all landlords, good or bad, but the present bill belonged to the category of temporary measures. He estimated the number of evicted tenants in various parts of Ireland at 4,000 in round numbers, and declared their condition to be miserable in the extreme. They were not only extremely poor but they had practically no homes, and lived either in the houses of their friends or in miserable huts put up for them. Some of them were tenants who left their farms before the Act of 1881, which established fair rents, others left before the Act, of 1887, which admitted leaseholders to the benefit of the Act, others left owing to such serious agitations as were caused by the No Rent Manifesto and by

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Many of them would, therefore, have been able to battle against their difficulties had they enjoyed the benefit of Acts passed subsequent to their eviction. The question which now existed was one which must be dealt with by any Government. In the opinion of the Government compulsion was the surest way of settling the question; but he admitted that there was another mode which might to a great extent relieve the tension in Ireland, and that was a voluntary settlement. But only on one condition could that be successful, and that condition was that with a voluntary settlement both sides of this bitter quarrel would be willing to accept it loyally and carry it out. There had been several instances of notable men—and he specially mentioned Mr. Courtney's efforts in terms of warm approval, who had desired a voluntary settlement—but there had been no declaration of the sort from leading Irish landlords. On the contrary, though the Irish members had expressed their willingness to meet the other side half-way, the landlords had made no sign that they would act loyally with them. The opportunity now afforded might not come again, or it might not come under such auspicious circumstances. Ireland was now in a state of quietude which she had not known for twenty years. Arguments based on the state of Ireland seemed to him to move in a vicious circle. If Ireland were quiet it was said there was no need for legislation; if she were disturbed it was said legislation must wait until she was quiet. But he repudiated that doctrine, and urged their Lordships to seize this opportunity of settling agitation. The temper and feeling of the people were now better, but if the bill were rejected the people would say they had no hope, at all events from their Lordships' House. He entreated their Lordships not to refuse the demand of of the Irish peole.

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH

in moving the rejection of the bill complimented Lord Spencer on the moderate tone and temper of his speech, and expressed regret that the same moderation had not always been observed on the subject. But he declared that the bill ought not to be accepted, and that if it were accepted it would not settle the controversy. He urged that it ought not to be compulsory, for that was to take away all the grace of a real settlement by "standing over the parties with a thick stick and saying unless you agree we shall make you." No appeal to sentiment, however strong, would get over that grave defect in the proposal. If he were an Irish landlord he would be willing to give much for the sake of peace, and would welcome conciliation to bring himself and those who differed from him together, but he would resist being compelled to make peace with every legal weapon which it was possible for him to use. There could be no hope of permanent peace, if, under the name of a settlement, one side were put absolutely under the heel of the other, and that other were given a sense of triumph. If the evicted tenants had been evicted through some great misfortune beyond their own control, their case would appeal to every one. But it was a very different thing when their Lordships were asked, without any serious attempt to discriminate, to restore wholesale those who had combined to resist the payment of their obligations, which they were not only able to discharge, but which they had made a boast that they could discharge if they chose. He commented on the unjust treatment of the new tenants, declared the bill to be a most exceptional interference with private rights, and pointed out that the object of the Irish agitators and their dupes was to take "slice after slice" of the landlord's property until they had reduced it to what was called "prairie value." How, then, was it desirable to close the controversy in the way proposed? If the bill was passed it would throw to the winds all law and principle, and though he did not say he should vote against it without regret, he did say that he should do so without hesitation.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL

next addressed the House with all his old vigour and fire. He was not without sympathy for the evicted atenants, who were "the dupes of others more designing and more wicked than themselves," and he had no particular objection to take the money from the Irish Church surplus, for both the Government and the recipients of the money had qualified themselves for taking it, seeing that Mr. Gladstone had himself stated when the Irish Church Act was passed that the Church surplus would be used "for those who had lost their minds. He declared the title of the bill to be absolutely false, for it misrepresented the real object in view. It was called an Arbitration Bill, but the Court set up was not an Arbitration Court, but a "revolutionary tribunal." before which both parties could be dragged by one of them in his own interest alone. It was a title intended to deceive the people of this country, and a better title would have been "An Act to empower certain persons to reinstate in their former holdings any or all rural tenants in Ireland who have left the same during the last fifteen years. whether from bankruptcy, dishonesty, criminal conspiracy, or any other cause."

On Tuesday, 14th, the Duke of Devonshire said that if the bill passed long experience had taught them that it would only furnish the foundation for future demands. Such a measure required the very strongest reasons in its support, and they were not forthcoming. Possibly the tenants might have been unreasonable in demanding too much, and the landlords unreasonable in conceding too little, and the balance might lie between them; but what was the scale on which the balance was to be redressed? The measure hod been framed to give a victory to one side, and would tend to revive the embers of a war which had been dying out.

Lord Asbourne next addressed the House. He began with statistics. There were only 2,500 evicted tenants left to be dealt with scattered over 1,639 estates, and among 1,200 of these there had only been one eviction each within the last fifteen years, which destroyed all idea of urgency for the measure. Then he attacked the bill in principle and detail, and flooded the House with mingled fact and argument. He insisted that the bill was not one of conciliation, but one of coercion and that it was an attempt to pay off political scores. It had been deliberately framed on impossible lines without any analogy in any law ever passed by the Parliament of any civilised country. All through the bill reeked with compulsion, and the voluntary principle had been deliberately set aside.

The Lord Chancellor, who followed, mentioned some of the

HARD NAMES AND HARSH PHRASES

which had been applied to the bill but declared that he was absolutely indifferent to them, for he had heard proposals denounced as "robbery and confiscation" by the Opposition, and within a few months he had seen those very proposals embodied in a measure and passed by the House at the instance of Lord Salisbury. If this bill were introduced, at it possibly might be, in the future, by that noble Marquis it would no doubt be accepted with as little objection as the oher measures he referred to. He had a good word to say for the originators of the Plan of Campaign, whom it was a grave injustice to represent "as immoral and wicked men," for in many cases their actions were dictated by no ignoble motives and no personal greed, and they had made sacrifices great and serious to save their own class from unmerited misfortunes.

LORD SALISBURY WOUND UP THE DEBATE

for the Opposition. He made much fun of the arbitrators and their powers. The Court was a bit of despotism, set up possibly on the principle that despotism, like some other poisons, if taken in small dose and with great caution, was a powerful medicine. As for the arbitrators, no doubt they would be excellent men. But the men who sat in the Star Chamber were excellent men, and very often did justice, though sometimes they cut men's ears off. The men who formed the Revolutionary Tribunal were excellent men and possessed one characteristic which Lord Tweedmouth so much admired—they "had a free hand." Nothing was more astonishing or painful to him than the way a number of politicians, many of them belonging to schools that affected special guardianship for the liberty of mankind, were willing, for the slightest Parliamentary or political object. to hand over the property and rights of their fellow-men to the unrestricted and undisguised power of persons who had certainly no special attribute to impartiality to commend them to such a tremendous office. The Sultan of Morocco, the Sultan of Turkey, the Shah of Persia all had free hands, and though he did not desire to hurt their feelings in any way, he could not say that they would prove impartial arbitrators. Lord Salisbury went on to point out that the position of the landlord had greatly altered with the lapse of time. In the noble Marquis's youth the landlord was rather a respectable person, and was admired. Later on there grew up a little doubt about him, but he was still recognised as a human being; but now he had come to be regarded as being in the position of the Jew in the Middle Ages, or the pariah of India. He was an outcast, with no rights

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY

who brought the debate to a close, was very angry at the light way in which Lord Salisbury had treated the subject, and declared that he himself would not have spoken at all to the House on an Irish question were it not for the high position he held. The noble Marquis had shown no consciousness of the serious nature of the question, but had indulged in quips and cranks about the bill. Lord Rosebery then referred with banter of his own to the Duke of Argyll, but declined to do so at any length, for the noble Duke's speech was one which he had heard often, and which simply amounted to this, "Thank God I am not as other men are." Lord Rosbery hoped that if ever he lived to reach the noble Duke's years he might share his vigour and eloquence, and have an even greater share of Christian charity. It was too late now, he supposed, to ask their Lordships to pause. He would therefore only conclude with a sentence from an often-quoted orator—the noble Duke of Argyll—and ask them not to forget, as he said he could not forget, that on the great question of land in Ireland we were playing with edged tools and with fire at the door of a powder magazine.

The duke of Argyll asked what was the date of the quotation.

The Earl of Rosebery replied that surely the noble Duke's ideas did not vary with time? The date is 1880.

The Duke of Argyll—Exactly; but since then the Act of 1881 was passed. No quotations from my speeches before the Act of 1881 can fairly be presented in this House with regard to my opinions on the Irish land question after that Act was passed.

The division was then taken and the bill was rejected by 249 votes against 30, the majority numbering 219.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, August 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H C Sheridan, B	Maj F Abbott
Mr G Robertson, B	Capt R J Egerton
Mr R E Candy, Bo CS	Capt C L Hamilton
Mr C D Brown, Bo CS	Capt G H Watson
Mr R C Brown, Bo CS	Capt G H Turner
Col E Austin	Capt T Harrison
Lieut-Col A de C Rennick	Lieut N T Parker
Lieut-Col D M Neil Campbell	Lieut M A B P Kappey
Lieut-Col T F Hobday	Lieut Hon C G Bruce
Maj Wapshare	Vet-Lieut H T Pease
Maj G S Baugh	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W B Oldham, BCS, 1 week	Col W A Lawrence, till July 5
Mr R C Barker, CIE, B, 6 mos	Col L H R D Campbell, 1 year
Mr E Marshall, B, 18 mos	Lieut-Col E A Fraser, 3 mos
Mr F W C Seldon, B, 3 mos	Lieut-Col H A Graves, 1 year
Mr H S Wallace, B, 4 mos	Maj A Wapshare, 1 week
Mr H F P Tulloch, B, 6 mos	Capt G W Priestley, 2 mos
Mr E F Jacob, B, 2 days	Lieut J H Lloyd, 9 days
Mr L W Hollis, M, 2 mos	Lieut H C Edwards, 6 mos
Mr Ali Akbar, Bo, 3 mos	Lieut R L Carnegy, 6 mos
Br-Gen H P Pearson, CB, 2 mos	Lieut J A Ezechiel, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W B Oldham, BCS	Capt J H Smith
Mr J A Crawford, BCS	Capt W M Ellis
Mr A Venis, B	Capt C G R Thackwell
Mr W Small, B	Capt J A Dealy
Mr J W Moulton, B	Capt H E Porter
Mr E F Jacob, B	Capt C T Crommelin
Mr R M McMeckin, B	Lieut H R Fagan
Mr A C Polwhele, B	Lieut G R de H Smith
Mr W A Fowler, M	Lieut R C Lye
Mr G W Brown, M	Lieut J H Lloyd
Mr A M T Jackson, Bo CS	Lieut M G James
Mr H O Quin, Bo CS	Lieut F G Batten
Mr A Thomas, Bo	Lieut W C Walton
Lieut-Col A McL Mills	Lieut W N Evans
Maj C Dempster	Lieut H Stenson
Maj T E Rowan	Surg-Maj A Lodge Patch
Maj W P Kennedy	Surg-Capt A E Roberts
Maj J A Clibborn	

The Herat rumour regarding the death of Sardar Ishak Khan, says the *Pioneer*, was probably only one of those reports which arise from gossip in the bazaars of Central Asia and Afghanistan. The Sardar, after his ineffectual attempt to oust the Amir of Kabul from power in 1888, fled to Russian territory, and he has since enjoyed the hospitality of the Czar's Government. His exact residence at present is not known, as he has moved from place to place; but he was heard of recently as being at Tashkend. The Russian papers have made no mention of his death, and there is every reason to believe that he is alive and well. As we noticed, when the Herat rumour obtained currency, his disappearance from the scene might have had a direct effect upon Abdur Rahman's future movements in connection with the invitation sent to his Highness to visit England. Ishak Khan is the only man in Central Asia who could venture into Afghan territory with the certainty of obtaining some countenance from the people in any plot against the Amir's authority; but even he would find it impossible now to raise any formidable rebellion so long as Abdur Rahman was in the country. Matters might go differently if the Amir were thousands of miles away in Europe, and the Afghans felt that his personal control of affairs was, for the time being, at an end. We need not, however, speculate further as to what would happen, for his Highness has not yet notified his acceptance of the Queen's invitation much less has he begun to make preparations for the government of his kingdom during an absence of three or four months. He must be perfectly well aware of the danger that would declare itself should shak Khan tempt fortune again.

The Rev. Alex. Francis, pastor of the St. Petersburg British-American Church, and secretary of the Committee of Investigation, writes from Kingswood, Loats-road, S.W., August 15, to the *Times*, in connection with Miss Kate Marsden and the Siberian Leper Fund:—"A committee of investigation, composed of friends of Miss Marsden, was formed, with official sanction, at St. Petersburg in December of last year, for the purposes of investigating a number of serious charges preferred against Miss Marsden by various people in England, America, and New Zealand. I communicated the result of the inquiry to Miss Marsden's London committee, whose chairman informs me that he and his committee recognise that Miss Marsden's leper work is necessarily at an end and intend immediately to dissolve. His Excellency M. Pobedonostzeff, Ober-Procurator of the Most Holy Synod, has authorized me to state that he will be pleased to receive and forward to Siberia, for the relief of lepers there, any moneys contributed for that purpose which may still be in the hands of the London committee. On the formation of the investigation committee Miss Marsden engaged that, in the event of the inquiry resulting in a decision adverse to herself, she should surrender all the decorations, commendatory letters, &c., bestowed upon her by Imperial and Royal personages—an engagement which it is now my painful duty to call upon her to fulfil. An acknowledgment of the truth of the gravest of the charges against her has at last been made by Miss Marsden in writing and communicated to me by her London committee, and thus I have at least the sad satisfaction of knowing that no possible injustice is done to her. Valuable assistance was given to the St. Petersburg committee of investigation by, amongst others, the London Charity Organization Society, the editor of *Truth*, Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Willard, Mrs. Andrews, Dr. Kate Bushnell, a large number of representative men in New Zealand, and especially by Miss Isabel F. Hapgood, of New York, U.S.A., to whom all who have the interests of true philanthropy at heart are deeply indebted for her public-spirited work in connection with this case. Miss Marsden's recent actions have imposed upon me the necessity, which I had hoped to be spared, of asking you to give publicity to these facts."

Miss Ellen Terry, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

SEVEN CHINESE WARSHIPS REPORTED SUNK.

We learn (says the "Daily Chronicle") from a special correspondent in Japan that an engagement was fought between the Chinese and Japanese fleets off Wei-Hai-Wei, on the Chinese coast, on Saturday, and that seven vessels of the northern Chinese squadron are reported to have been sunk.

AN AUDACIOUS MANŒUVRE.

No official confirmation is obtainable of the Japanese attack upon Wei-Hai-Wei and Port Arthur, but the news is generally believed to be accurate. It is a striking commentary upon the emphatically-expressed opinion last week that the war would not be conducted according to Western ideas, but that it would be directed by that leisurely deliberation peculiar to the East. This, of course, would be in accordance with the wishes of China, but the Japanese, who have all to lose by a waiting game, have apparently discarded the old-fashioned notions with which they were credited. If the reports from China are borne out, then Japan has attempted the most audacious manœuvre since ironclads, big guns, and torpedoes were brought to their present state of perfection. Wei-Hai-Wei is a harbour well depended by powerful forts. It contains the Chinese Government arsenal, and many troops are always stationed their. Port Author is the chief station of the Pei Wang or Northern Chinese Fleet, and is also exceedingly well defended. To venture in to attack these place would sevour of rashness to a cautious commander; but the daring shown in the operations has aroused a warm admiration in British Naval circles, where the pluck of the Japanese meets with unstinted praise. It is pointed out that the Japanese dash upon these forts would be equivalent to a British attack upon Toulon in the event of a war with France. In the great Franco-German war, when France had the control of the seas, she made no such attempt upon any German ports as Japan has made now upon China. The fact that the Chinese, though slow, are expert both with torpedoes and guns, makes the galantry of her enemy all the more conspicuous. By carring the war into her enemy's country Japan serves two or three purposes. She prevents the Viceroy from sending forth all his levies 'via' Manchuria to Corea. Whilst the possibility of a Japanese raid is still open, the Viceroy will find it incumbent to retain a large portion of his seasoned troops to defend the coast, not only in the Gulf of Pechili, but at other points where attack is possible. Further, by hemming in the Chinese fleet, Japan has an open and safe seaway for her transports and store ships, and it is certain that whilst Japan pursues this vigorous policy China will have sufficient to distract her attention from the question of Corea. Unless deterred by a corresponding policy of energy on her great opponent's part, Japan will be able to carry on her raiding operations for at least three months. When the north-east monsoon sets in, the water is liable to be blown out of the Gulf of Pichili, while the rivers flooded by the melted snows in the mountain ranzes will have fallen too low for all but river gunboats and merchant steamers of light draught. Finally, the entire region will be sealed up by the ice of winter. But in the meantime the position is favourable to the tactics by which the Japanese Admiral has given an unlooked-for turn to the campaign in Corea proper. We have seen the beginning of what probably is intended to be a series of smart naval descents upon the coast ports of China.

With reference to a statement that England proposed the evacuation of Corea by both China and Japan and the establishment of an international control, a St. Petersburg telegram says that Russia objects to such a course, and that she will, at the fitting moment, take measures to guarantee her own security in these regions. Appended is a summary of the week's telegrams:—

Shanghai, Aug. 10—12,000 Japanese troops from Fusan and 8000 from Gensan marching on Seoul. Captain and chief-officer of Kowshung arrived here; virtually confirm Capt. von Hanneken's report. Tsung-li-Yamen guarantees safety of foreigners in interior.—"Times Correspondent."

Shanghai, Aug. 10.—All telegraph offices in Southern Corea worked by Japanese operators. Stations in north worked by Danes in Chinese employ. Messages referring to war refused on both sides. Computed Li Hung Chang will have 60,000 troops in Corea before close of September. 600 Japanese residents arranged to leave here by steamer for Yokohama. Japanese post-office in Shanghai closed. Capt. Galsworthy and chief-officer Tamplin arrived here from Nagasaki; adhere to their original story. Neither saw Japanese firing upon drowning Chinese. American and Norwegian Consuls refused clearances to two ships laden with rice. Exportation of rice and grain prohibited by official decree a fortnight ago.—"Central News."

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—City of Pekin brought advices from Tokio to July 27. Tokio 'Maru' has message from Vladivostock, July 12, stating Russian troops then preparing to start for Corea; and mentioning rumour of an alliance between Russia and Japan having been entered into in respect of Corea. Yokohama journals state that on July 17 a party of thirty-seven British marines crossed Japanese line of defence near Seoul, despite protests. Slight collision ensued; ultimately marines forced passage, and proceeded to afford protection to British Consulate. Serious anti-missionary riots at Tungkun and Shellagung. American Presbyterian Church at latter place destroyed. Seoul dpspatch says Russian flag seen at Getsubito, and refers to rumours that Russians have seized the Island; also that Queen of Corea, together with Min family, appealed to Russian Minister for protection—"Central News."

Berlin, Aug. 10.—General impression is Russia is not willing to remain neutral, but would interfere if fortune of war should incline to side of China. According to St. Petersburg telegram to 'Berliner Tageblatt' Russian troops in Eastern Siberia have receved orders to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice. France is said to have declared her willingness to have her fleet join Russian in East Asian waters. Statement that Japanese officers had arrived at St. Petersburg to open pourparlers contradicted in Japanese circles here; it is affirmed these officers are member of the delegation which in April last was sent to Europe to study organisation of different armies.—"Daily News."

Vienna, Aug. 10.—According to statement received from St. Petersburg by "Reichswehr," Russian forces in Eastern Siberia may be stated in round numbers as:—720 officers and 25,000 infantry; 64 heavy guns; 2,500 cavalry.—"Standard."

Brussels, Aug. 10.—Stated that Chinese Minister in Japan is to be called to account for dilatory and undiplometic conduct preceding outbreak of war.—"Standard."

Berlin, Aug. 10.—I learn on best authority that, though Emperor of China has administered reproof to Li Hung Chang, for dilatoriness in warlike preparations, the great Viceroy has by no means fallen into disgrace. Emperor has placed all Chinese troops at his disposal, "in order to teach the Japanese that their way of treating China has been too presumptuous." Popular feeling in China, I am informed from same diplomatic source, is extremely irritated against Japanese. Intention of Pekin Government is to continue war until strength of Japan is exhausted, and she is compelled, perhaps by intervention of the Powers, to sue for pardon or mercy from China.—"Standard."

Paris, Aug. 10.—Prince Komatsu, a cousin of Emperor of Japan, who was sent to visit foreign arsenals, left Havers to-day for America. Japanese General Oku, who has been in Europe for some months inspecting military establishments, left Paris yesterday for London, where Colonels Inoir and Odera had previously arrived. French Army contractors are offering their services to Japanese Legation, but it has had no instructions to conclude any contract.—"Times Own Correspondent."

Paris, Aug. 10.—General Oku has been made Commander of Legion of Honour and his two A.D.C.'s officers.—"Dalziel."

Paris, Aug. 10.—Fifty young Japanese have left Paris for London to return to Japan via Southampton. Three Chinese travelled in same compartment of train. Japanese wore European dress and Celestials dress of their country. They are to go in same steamer to respective homes, in Far East.—"Daily News."

Paris, Aug. 10.—Papers say agents of Japanese Government are making large purchases of war material in England. General Oku has informed Japanese military students at Berlin they must hold themselves in readiness for immediate summons. Impression exists in France that Japanese army is conducted on French lines. Number of students here is forty. Apart from those in England and at West Point number in Berlin is over 400. Chinese and Japanese on platforms of the Lyons and Northern termini conversed pleasantly, and gave no sign they belonged to nations at war with one another.—"Daily Chronicle."

Shanghai, August 10.—This morning Japanese fleet, of twenty-one vessels, attacked Wei-Hai-Wei. forts while Chinese fleet was on cruise.—"Times Correspondent."

Shanghai, August 12.—Chinese official report says twenty-five shots were exchanged at Wei-Hai-Wei. One Japanese ship hit thrice, and one once. Forts not damaged.—"Times Correspondent."

Shanghai, August 11.—Taku despatch says Japanese Fleet assumed the initiative during August 8, and made daring attempt to capture forts and arsenal at Wei-Hai-Wei. In early hours four Japanese cruisers and some smaller vessels steamed into position; alarm given before they opened fire. Chinese gunners on alert, and vigorous fire directed against approaching ships. Chinese Fleet had sailed two days previously to another port, only some small gunboats and torpedo boats were in harbour. Japanese returned fire, but weight of metal against them too heavy for a direct attack. Seeing torpedo boats making way out of harbour Japanese Fleet sheered off, but in short time returned to attack at another entrance to harbour. Second attempt defeated. Combined Japanese attack made on Friday night upon Port Arthur. Bombardment lasted some time; eventually the Japanese retired. This morning it is reported the Japanese Fleet have engaged Pei-Wang Fleet, and a stubborn naval battle is being fought; twenty-one ships engaged, beside small craft.

Shanghai, Aug. 10.—Reported that 12,000 Japanese troops have landed at Fusan, and another body of 8000 men at Yuensan. Both forces converging upon Seoul to meet the Chinese force advancing from north.—"Reuter."

Shanghai, Aug. 11.—Despatch from Chefoo reports Japanese fleet attacked Port Hamilton? (Port Arthur) last night without success.—"Reuter."

Shanghai, Aug. 12.—Japanese squadron which attack Wei-Hai-Wei reported to have consisted of twenty-six ships. Vessels and forts exchanged about fifty shots. Fire from the forts ill-directed. Port Arthur attacked by Japanese on evening of same day. No damage reported at either place. Regarded as probable operations of Japanese merely ruse to draw fire and ascertain position and strength of enemy's guns. Two small Chinese gun boats sighted on Aug. 9, going at full speed in direction of Tientsin.—"Reuter."

Tientsin, Aug. 12.—On Friday fleet of twenty-one Japanese warships and transports tried to attack Wei-Hai-Wei; repulsed by shots from large Armstrong guns mounted on disappearing carriages. Fleet went to Port Arthur, also found prepared. After few shots vessels left.—"Times Correspondent."

Tientsin, Aug. 12.—Confirming my telegram of Aug. 3, I am in position to assert Emperor of China expressed displeasure at inefficient condition of forces for facing foe, and notified to Viceroy he had been remiss in warlike efforts. At same time, by secret decree, Li Hung Chang deprived of Yellow Riding Jacket, Peacock Feather, and his rank reduced three degrees. His Excellency retains office and rank as Viceroy; and by Emperor's edict he is placed in full charge of naval and military forces of the Empire.—"Central News."

Berlin, Aug. 12.—After arrival of Cormorant and Condor in Asiatic waters, German Empire will be represented by force of 1293 men. Two months will probably elapse before these two cruisers reach destination.—"Times Own Correspondent."

Shanghai, Aug. 13.—Report that after Japanese attack on Port Arthur rival fleets came into collision not confirmed. Chinese Fleet from China coast; destination unknown. In attack on Wei-Hai-Wei and Port Arthur only few Japanese ironclads took part. Nothing reported of Japanese Fleet since Saturday morning. Submarine mines at Taku, Wei-Hai-Wei, and other points increased. No submarine mines exploded or torpedoes launched when Japanese attacked; firing at long range. British flagship Centurion, with Severn, Daphne, Alacrity, Mercury, and Plover, were at Chefoo on Aug. 11. Mercury left that day for Wei-Hai-Wei. Buoys at Langsham removed.—"Central News."

St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.—Considerable comment excited here by telegram from London, attributing to British Government intention of proposing intervention of Great Powers in Corea, with a view to obtaining the evacuation of the kingdom by both Japanese and Chinese troops, and establishment of some kind of International control of Corea. Such proposal, it is held here, would not be admitted by Russian Government.—"Reuter."

Paris, Aug. 13.—French flagship Bayard left Yokohama, Aug. 12, for Hakodate.—"Reuter."

Moscow, Aug. 13.—As soon as Trans-Siberian Railway is completed Moscow merchants expect large business with Corea in arms, cutlery, cloth, perfumery, colours, wines. A Finnish paper has stirred up wrath of Moscow Press again by writing:—"From time English obliged to quit Port Hamilton there has not been a single Cabinet not fully acquainted with glances Russia throws on shores of Corea, with its open roadsteads, deep bays and harbours, protected from storms, and never closed with ice. Russia has promised not to occupy any points in Corea, but Russian policy in Asia only slightly troubles itself with treaties, and events on Afghan and Persian frontier sufficiently testify how little one can rely on her promises."—"Daily Chornicle."

Vienna, Aug. 13.—I am informed England, France, and Russia have agreed not to tolerate an attack on Pekin. If Japanese attack Taku forts, the three Powers will interfere. English, French, and Russian ships in Chinese seas have instructions, how to act in this emergency.—"Daily News."

Berlin, Aug. 13.—In German military circles behaviour of Chinese troops sharply criticised. "German Military Gazette," in commenting on naval fight of July 27, in which the Kowshung was destroyed, writes:—"Japanese gained victory which would have been still greater had they been able to engage the Chinese in an earnest fight; the latter had one anxiety—to get away with principal ships, without giving thought to their task—namely, the protection of a troopship. . . . How is it possible not to attack and not to fight with such a well-armoured vessel as the Ting Yuen, against whose barbette and turrets all the guns of the three Japanese cruisers are powerless, and carrying four guns, one ball from which would suffice to disable a vessel?" Total German force in East will, with expected addition, amount to 1293 men.—"Daily News."

Yokohama, Aug. 14.—Reported that in an engagement on Aug. 11 between Gapanese and Chinese Fleets, the former proved successful.—"Reuter"

Shanghai, Aug. 15.—It is officially denied Chinese and Japanese fleets met and fought on Aug. 11. Japanese fleet still cruising at mouth of Gulf of Pechili. New regiments being equipped and pushed forward through Manchuria to Corea.—"Central News."

Yokohama, Aug. 15.—Important engagement reported between Chinese and Japanese fleets off Wei-Hai-Wei, on August 10. Rumoured that seven Chinese vessels of northern squadron sunk; no news with regard to Jananese losses.—"Daily Chronicle."

Tientsin, August 15.—British Minister has issued notice enjoining strict neutrality on part of British subjects. French gunboat Lion arrived opposite settlement. Warships flying any flag which attempt to cross the Taku bar will be fired upon, unless their intended arrival be previously announced.—"Times Correspondent."

Philadelphia, August 15.—Secretary of the Navy has ordered worship Charleston to proceed to Yokohama. Probably four ships will go this month.—"Times Correspondent."

THE APPROACHES TO SHANGHAI.

It was stated on Aug. 11 that notice had been received by Board of Trade from Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that an undertaking hat been given by Japanese Government to abstain from warlike operations against Shanghai or its approaches; and that, on this assurance, the Chinese Government had agreed not to obstruct approaches to that port. Her Majesty's Government intimated to Chinese and Japanese Ministers that the undertaking referred to was such as to preclude warlike operations within the approaches to Shanghai used by ships, whether from south or north.

BEFORE THE OUTBREAK.

Reuter's agent at Shanghai, writing on July 7, said:—

The Japanese landed 11,000 men at Chemulpo within three weeks, in two detachments, sent in fourteen steamers chartered from the Nippon Tusen Kaisha S.N.C. Their equipment is said to be excellent and they have even imported coolies from Japan, anticipating difficulties in providing for extra labour. The troops are partly billeted on Japanese residents in Chemulpo, and a great umber are encamped in the vicinity. Forts and earthworks have been thrown up with great skill, and the contingent is fully equipped with Nordenfelt and Krupp guns. Thirty-seven pontoons have been landed and towed up the river, to be used for bridges. The force is furthur amply supplied with medical stores and ambulances. The Empress Dowagar has expressed her willingness to dovote the enormous subscriptions collected for the celebration of her sixtieth brithday to the provisions of sinews of war, should hostilities break out, and should the drain on the Imperial coffers become serious. The general opinion in the north is that China does not intend to give way, and that war cannot be avoided. The "North China Herald" gives the following account of a plenary meeting of the Minister of the Tsung li Yamen at Peking, when the question of peace and war was dicussed. A rather heated debate took place, the only member openly advocating peace at any price being the Prince of Ch'ing. The rest of the Ministers of the Yamen strongly denounced what they termed the 'perfidious audacity' of the Japanese Government, and decided, with the abovenamed exception to counsel His Majesty the Emperior not to give away one iota, or else China would become more than ever the laughing stock of the world. Had Japan, it was argued, refrained from sending so many troops, and waited to confer with China first there would have been no trouble for a complete understanding about Corea, and China would have given up a great deal to satisfy Japanese ambition; but Japan's action denoted contempt of China and this China could not submit to. The Prince of Ch'ing, it might be stated, was not the only one for peace in this conclave, having a secret supporter, the Grand Secretary Fu K'un. But this officer, seeing the enthusiasm of his collegues, prudently refrained from joining the minority. The consequence was that his Majesty has recalled H. E. Chan Ying-Huan, the selected Envoy to Corea, and a Grand Council special courier was immediately despatched to transmit the edict of recall.

THE LANDING OF JAPANESE TROOPS AT CHEMULPO.

A special correspondent of the "Times" at Chemulpo describes (in a letter dated July 2) the landing of the Japanese troops:—

They landed at the Customs jetty (the only one in the place), and were quartered in the town with as much precision and sang froid as if it were a daily barrack exercise. Nobody was prepared for their arrival, unless it were the Japanese residents secretly, and nobody could tell, or can yet, what they wanted. Given, therefore, the ancient race antipathy and the traditions of Asiatic warfare, it was not to be wondered at that the Chinese should take alarm and send away their families, many of the heads of the families following soon after. And the despondent look of those who are left is easy to understand, for they never feel sure what may happen from one day to another with so much cold steel about, and with their usually tranquil streets patrolled night and day by men of a strange language whom they detest. The neutrality of the Chinese, as well as of the general foreign settlement, has been respected by the invaders. The area of the latter, which is mostly vacant, there being scarcely any foreign community in the place save Chinese and Japanese, offered tempting positions for the troops, and the cavalry camp was established on a convenient spot. On the remonstrance of the Consular officials and local land-renters, however, the camp was removed to another place.

NOTICES.



FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay.
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THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng. Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Mention this Paper.

AT FIRST COST, DIRECT from the SPINNERS. Prices and Samples Post Free.

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most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.—Cures anœmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

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Extra dry.

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Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, Penang.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.



IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.



IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE,
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic*; hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely fialed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Direc- "tors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chloro- "dyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the only known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Cholorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodice for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).–RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 12th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okum, *July 25th* 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of the Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th* 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"LE CAILLO, *May 25th* 1873.

"DEAR SIR,

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864,:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

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GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

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Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 6, and Rs. 10.

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to Notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

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In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

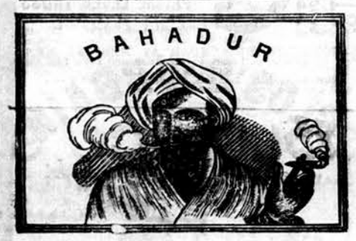
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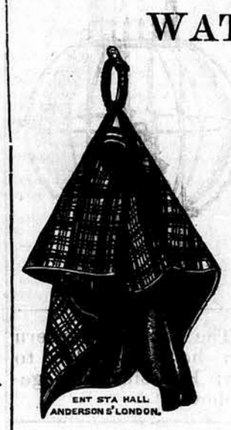
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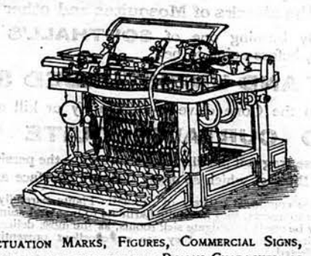
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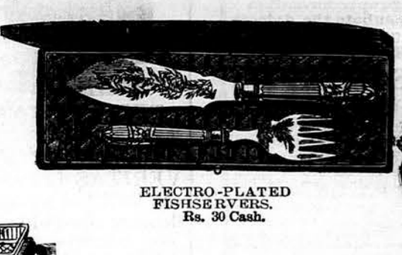
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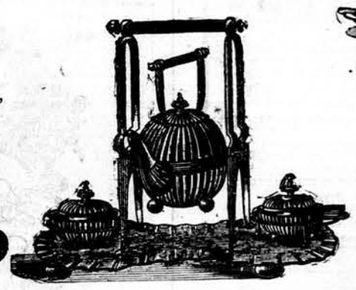
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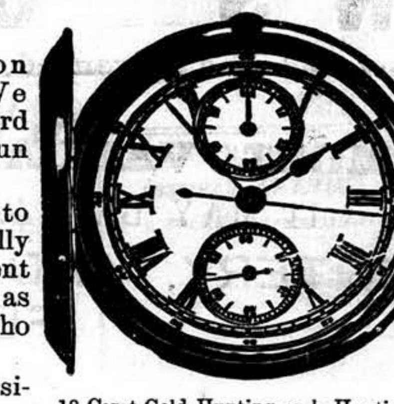
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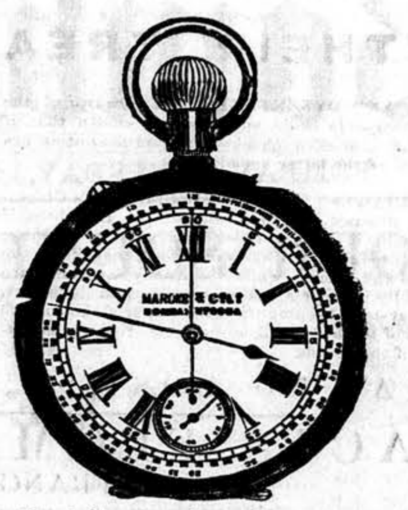
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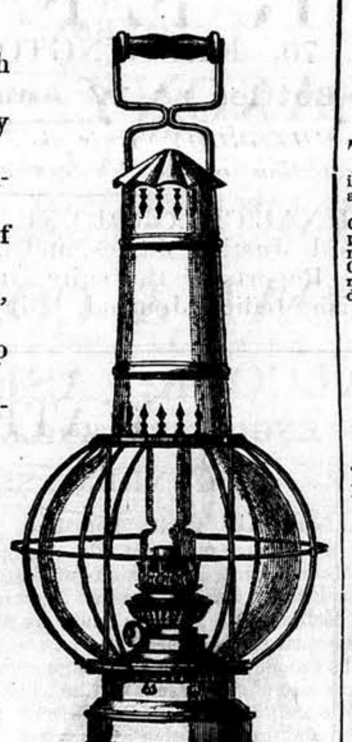
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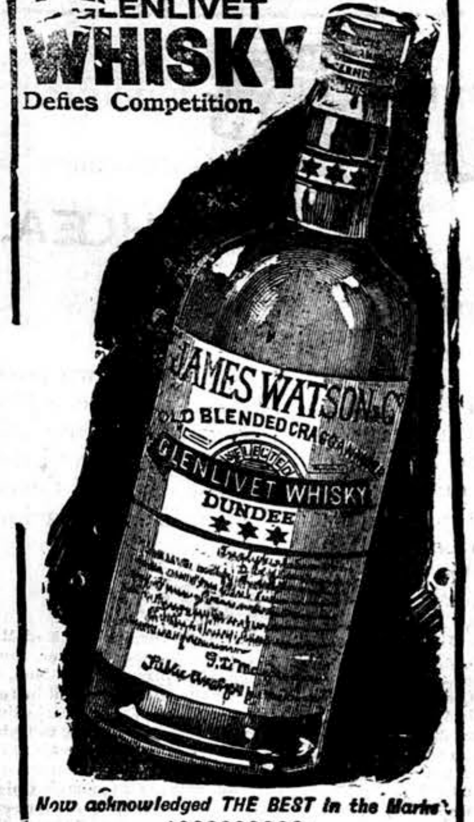
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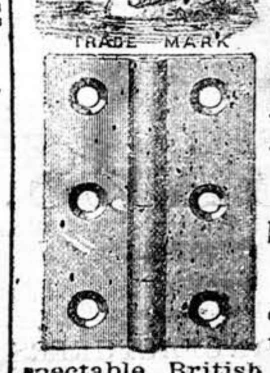
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